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BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 50 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Subhas' Clarion Call To Be Prepared

India's Golden Opportunity To Reach Her Goal

Federation Must Be Resisted

No Compromise Till Self-determination Principle Is Recognised

A PLEA FOR ORGANISING VOLUNTEER CORPS THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

A national drive for discipline and the strengthening of the Congress organisation, which had on account of its numbers far outgrown, its capacity to maintain former efficiency, was suggested by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, at one of the biggest meetings Bombay had ever seen, held at the Azad Maidan on Sunday evening.

This meeting could be described as one which the Congress "big guns" treated as the continuation of the Haripura session of the Indian National Congress with, perhaps, a little less attendance. More than a lakh of people gathered at the Azad Maidan to listen to the "Big Three" who figured most prominently in the Congress Working Committee next, of course, to Mahatmaji, during the constitutional crisis.

A MINIATURE HARIPURA.

The atmosphere of the Haripura session, with the talk of the crisis and its successful termination, of the clear assurances demanded by the Ministers and given by the Governors in respect of the acceptance of Ministerial advice, of the door being kept open for negotiations,—of the desire of the Congress not to initiate a national fight but equally not to shirk from it when it came its way,—all these reminded one of the Haripura scenes without, however, that feeling of suspense and uncertainty.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR WOMEN.

THE CROWDS TOO APPEARED TO HAVE RETAINED BITTER MEMORIES OF THEIR BEHAVIOUR ON THE LAST OCCASION. AND WERE IN A CHASTENED MOOD. THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE TOOK ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS AND CONSTRUCTED "FOOL-PROOF" BARRIERS, SO THAT THE CROWDS WERE PARTITIONED OFF WITH FACILITY TO DISPERSE AT WILL. WOMEN WERE PROVIDED ACCOMMODATION ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED ROSTRUM—HARIPURA AGAIN!—AND THE WOMEN'S ENCLOSURE WAS STRONGLY GUARDED BY THE VOLUNTEERS WHO DID NOT ALLOW A SINGLE PERSON TO STAND ANYWHERE NEAR THE ENCLOSURE. IT WAS WITH PERFECT CASE THAT THE WOMEN MOVED OUT AT THE CLOSE OF THE MEETING.

TIMELY ADMONITION.

The three leaders admonished the people who were to blame for the stampede which they caused last Thursday, and said that their behaviour brought credit to none.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presided over the meeting, as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru could not stay till the end of the meeting, since he had to leave for Lucknow by the Punjab Mail.

The three leaders sounded a note of warning to the nation that the people should be ready to resist the imposition of the Federation Scheme of the Government of India Act, "with mass action if necessary."

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, extended a hearty welcome to the three leaders and requested Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to take the chair as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would have to leave the meeting to catch the train for Lucknow.

Sardar Vallabhbhai took the chair.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru explained how the crisis developed in the United Provinces and Bihar. He said that the release of political prisoners occupied a prominent place in the programme of the Congress inside the legislatures. They all knew the election manifesto of the Congress. To millions of people all over the country the Congressmen had explained what the pledge contained, and assured them that the pledge would be fully implemented. How could they forget their election pledge now? It was not so much the dispute regarding the release of a few political prisoners. The principle underlying the action of the Ministers was the issue.

The Congress Ministers did not wish to brook any interference from the Governors and, therefore, in the U.P., and Bihar laid down their offices. The Governors and the British Government saw that the Ministers had the fullest backing of the people and therefore accepted the demands of the Ministers. If the Governors had not interfered with the decisions of the Ministers, there would not have been any crisis at all. What was the lesson from this?

GROWING FROM STRENGTH TO STRENGTH.

They had seen but a small illustration of the growing strength of the Indian National Congress. It was becoming increasingly clear to the British Government and the enemies of the Congress that as days go by it would be more and more difficult to fight the Congress. (Applause). The Congress was growing from strength to strength.

The issue of Federation was before the country. If the people showed the same unity and solidarity it would be possible to fight the Federation with greater strength than that with which they had resisted the interference from the Governors.

He welcomed on behalf of them, Sjt. Subhas Babu who was the President of the Congress. (Cheers).

Before leaving the meeting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru referred to the unfortunate incident that occurred last Thursday, and said that he was strongly advised by some of the friends on the dais, that if he and Babu Subhas Chandra Bose left the meeting, the stampede would cease. He acted on that advice and not because he felt that the crowds would do him harm. This was a matter which brought discredit on everyone, and he never expected the crowds to behave in such a way especially

(Continued on page 7, column 1.)

LEAGUE & COLLECTIVE SECURITY

French Chamber Passes Vote Of Confidence In Government

PARIS, Feb. 27.

Winding up the debate on Foreign Affairs in the Chamber, M. Chautemps was warmly cheered by the Left groups. He said, he refused to renounce collective security because small nations would thus be sacrificed to the big.

"Both our safety and honour forbid the pursuit of a policy of surrender of principles. Without in any way compromising Franco-British friendship which is the corner stone of our policy, we shall remain faithful to the traditional policy of the republic."

A confidence motion signed by the heads of the majority groups affirms the conviction that Government will assure peace and respect for treaties within the framework of collective security and the League.

The Chamber passed the motion of confidence in Government by 439 votes to 2.—Reuter.

R. A. F. BOMBER SUNK?

Search For Crew Abandoned

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The R. A. F. have abandoned the search for the Longrange Bomber missing since two days somewhere to the north of Scotland. The relatives have been notified that the crew of three are now presumed to be dead.

Officials are decided that the only possible explanation is that the machine descended into the sea.—Reuter

Jawaharlal For Lucknow

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left Bombay on Sunday evening for Lucknow.

FEDERATION DISAPPROVED

British Govt. Urged Not To Enforce It

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 27.

Emphatic disapproval of the scheme of federation embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935 was voiced by the Bombay Provincial Muslim League Conference held, to-night, which adopted a resolution urging the British Government to refrain from enforcing it as the scheme was detrimental to the interests of the people of India generally and Mussalmans in particular.

Another resolution declared their implicit confidence in Mr. M. A. Jinnah's leadership of the Muslims of India.—A.P.

(Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi's Presidential Address on page 12.)

SHIAS TO JOIN MUSLIM LEAGUE

Punjab Political Conference Makes Decision

LAHORE, Feb. 27.

Whether the Shias in the Punjab should join the Muslim League or the Congress, was the question discussed to-day at the special session of the Punjab Shia Political Conference, and after six hours' heated debate a verdict was given in favour of the Muslim League. The Conference was presided over by Raja Gaznafarali Khan, M.L.A., and Parliamentary Secretary.—A.P.

SHAHIDGUNJ ECHO

Ten Volunteers Arrested In The Punjab

LAHORE, Feb. 27.

Ten volunteers—five Ahrars wearing red shirts and five members of the Ittihad-i-Millat, clad in blue shirts,—marched in a procession to Shahidgunj this evening to say prayers. A large crowd of Muslims accompanied the volunteers who were arrested near the City Kotwali.—A.P.

Stop Press On Page 7

SMALL FIRMS TO BE EXEMPTED?

American Ways And Means Committee On Tax Revision Programme

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

"Any hesitation of business to go forward on account of taxes should now disappear", asserted Mr. Robert Doughton, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, after the Committee had reached an agreement on the programme of tax revision.

A bill embodying the Committee's proposals will be introduced in Congress next week.

It completely exempts firms with incomes below 25,000 dollars from undistributed profits tax. Larger businesses will pay between 16 and 20 per cent.—Reuter Special.

Alleged Plot To Sell Army And Navy Secrets

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

Three men have been arrested on a charge of plotting to sell United States Army and Navy secrets.

According to the police chief, Mr. Edgar Hoover, they are Johanna Hoffman from Dresden, hair-dresser on the liner 'Europa' Gunther Rumrich, a former United States Army Sergeant and Eric Glaser a soldier stationed at Mitchell Field.—

More Arrests Expected

Mr. Hoover states that Rumrich was arrested when impersonating Mr. Cordell Hull to obtain 50 blank passports. All the three were allowed bail of 25,000 dollars each. Other arrests are expected shortly.

Johanna Hoffman is a red-haired woman and not a man.—Reuter.

TEN PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED

First Act Of Bihar Ministry After Resumption

PATNA, Feb. 27.

It is understood that the first act the Ministry did on resuming duty yesterday was to pass orders for the release of about 10 prisoners, including, Jogendra Shukla and Suryanath Chaubey, and all other prisoners repatriated from the Andamans.—A.P

Police Open Fire On Mansa State Farmers?

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN SEQUEL

Khedut Committee President & Five Others Arrested

AHMEDABAD, February 27.

THE NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN THE MANSA STATE CARRIED ON BY THE FARMERS AGAINST THE ASSESSMENT ENHANCED BY THE STATE AUTHORITIES HAS TAKEN A SERIOUS TURN.

INTIMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED HERE TO-DAY THAT THE POLICE MADE "LATHI" CHARGE ON A HUGE CROWD OF TAX-RESISTERS AND FARMERS. MOUNTED POLICE WERE ALSO BROUGHT TO THE SCENE.

Firing On Farmers

It is alleged that the police opened fire on the farmers. Some are reported to have been injured, one woman being seriously injured.

The president of the Khedut Committee has been arrested with five others. The villagers of Mansa have declared a complete strike.

Further details are lacking.

Mansa is a small State in the Sabakanta Agency and is about 30 miles from the city.—United Press.

No Hope Of Solution

PARTITION PROBLEM

De Valera Back In Dublin

DUBLIN, Feb. 27.

On arrival from London, Mr. De Valera made a statement which is interpreted to mean that he has abandoned the hope of securing a solution of the partition problem as a result of the London Conference which, he anticipates, will end in failure on that issue next Friday.—Reuter.

6 POLITICALS RELEASED FROM LUCKNOW DIST. JAIL

Ministers Thanked For Enabling Them To 'Breathe Free Air'

LUCKNOW, Feb. 27.

Six political prisoners were released this evening from the local District Jail.

One Yaspal is likely to be released within the next two days. Some of the released are going towards their respective places to-night.

Before leaving for their respective places, the released political prisoners have issued the following statement:—

"After a long period, we have breathed free air. For this we are much thankful to the Ministers and the people of the Provinces. We are convinced that they have been representing us and the people in a befitting manner".

Earlier in the day, the Premier accompanied by the Minister for Jails, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, visited the local district jails where they had prolonged discussions with the prisoners.—United Press.

No Undertaking To Be Taken

EARLIER.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 27.

The Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Jails, accompanied by the Premier, visited the prisoners brought from Allahabad yesterday. Mr. Kidwai again met them this afternoon. Individual cases are being examined and the release of six of them is imminent. It is reliably understood that there is no foundation for the report that an undertaking will be taken from the prisoners before they are released.—A.P.

SPEAKER'S CONCERN ABOUT NAINI JAIL PRISONERS

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 27.

Before leaving for Lucknow this evening the Hon. Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, Speaker of the U. P. Assembly, obtained information from the Naini Central Jail about the remaining political prisoners in that jail who are all in B class. They are: (1) Gangoli of Calcutta; (2) Puttu Singh; (3) Jageswar of Cawnpore; (4) Shatra Gohan Kumar; (5) Deshraj Tiwari; (6) Jagadish Narain; (7) Jaidev Kapoor; (8) Bijai Kumar Sinha (Lahore Conspiracy); (9) Gaya Prasad (Lahore Conspiracy; (10) Chandar Singh (Royal Garhwal Rifles); (11) Shannha Nath; and (12) Sheo Verma (Lahore Conspiracy).—United Press.

10,000 persons attended the cermony of unfurling the tri-colour flag at Chowpat ty, at the foot of the Lokmanya's statue, on Sunday morning.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Head Clerk knowing Urdu and typewriting preference to those knowing Gujerati, apply stating minimum salary to Box No. 9891, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Managers Rs. 75 P.M., Cashiers Rs. 60 P.M., Accountants Rs. 50 P.M. for Branches. State experience and station where command influence. Universal Bank Ltd., Lahore. (9894)

Wanted an experienced coach for Physiology and Hygiene for a matric student for one hour daily at Khar. Apply Madhavlal M. Bhatt, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (9888)

Wanted—An enterprising Parsee gentleman influential in higher commercial circles of Bombay as active Managing Agency partner for a prospective and gigantic industrial enterprise. Also a qualified and experienced Secretary. Statutory appointments. For particulars apply Box No. 9877 "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

To Let. Blocks in Marrott Building and Dagla Cottage, Khar, Near Rly. Station. Rent Rs. 35 to 43. Apply K. C. Marrott.

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS.

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 9887 "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell silk sarees etc. Samples and Particulars Free. Jagan Nath Chanan Ram. Ludhiana. (9871)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTIFICATION.

COAL WAGON SUPPLY.

IN CONTINUATION of the Notification dated the 10th February 1938, the Coal Wagon Supply Committee hereby notify that Public Utility Concerns, who are entitled to wagons under "Priority" will receive no supplies on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday for two consecutive weeks commencing from 1st March, 1938.

J. R. HARRISON,
Chairman,
Coal Wagon Supply Committee.
Calcutta, the 21st February, 1938. (8005)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 689—OF 1932.

Re: BANDEALLI BHOJABHOY ALLARAKHIA and FAZAL BHOJABHOY ALLARAKHIA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants who carried on business in partnership in the name and style of Bhojabhoy Allarakhia & Co., at Samuel Street: ..... Adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 5th April, 1938, at 11-0 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1938.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.

8028.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of the moneys due under the two Life Policies with the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society, bearing Numbers 387388 and 387389, dated the 10th day of December, 1930 and one Life Policy with Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd. bearing number 114775, dated 21st day of June, 1916 of the late Abbasbhoy Abdulhusain of Bombay Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant who died intestate on the 11th day of October, 1937, and resided at the time of his death at Koor Building, Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, Bombay ..... Deceased.

ABDULHUSAIN ABBASBHOY, of Bombay Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Koor Building, Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER, BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 14th day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight and in the Second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 14th day of February, 1938.

MESSRS. DABHOLKAR & JESHTARAM.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

8032.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 7th March 1938, at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1-2. (a) Letters from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the names of Councillors who retire from the (1) Standing Committee and (2) Improvements Committee on 1st April 1938; and (b) election of six Councillors on each of the two Committees.

3. (a) Letter from the Secretary Schools Committee—Reporting the names of Councillor and non-Councillor members of the Committee who retire on 1st April 1938; (b) and (c) election of six Councillor and two non-Councillor members on the Committee.

4. (a) Letter from the President, Acworth Leper Home—Requesting the Corporation to elect five members on the Managing Board of the Home for the year 1938-39; and (b) election of five members on the Board.

5. Interpellations.

6. Application for gratuity from retired Municipal employees.

7. Letter from the Agent, Provincial Bank of India, Ltd., Karad Branch—Regarding payment of a gratuity to the heirs of a deceased grave digger.

8. Letter from the authorities of the Anjuman-i Islam—Applying for a grant-in-aid of their schools.

9. Letter from the General Secretary, the Municipal Workers' Union—Regarding certain allegations made against the Assistant Motor Foreman, Municipal Workshops.

10-11. Letters from the authorities of the (10) Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute; and (11) Blind Relief Association—Forwarding the Annual Report, etc., of their respective institutions.

12. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Institute of Public Cleansing, London—Inviting the Corporation to appoint delegates to the Annual Conference of the Institute to be held at Glasgow in June 1938.

13. Letter from Mr. N. H. Sethna—Forwarding application from some of the lessees of plots on the Marine Lines Estate for relaxation of certain conditions of their leases.

14. Letter from Messrs. Popatlal & Co., Solicitors—Regarding commutation of the ground rent of a plot in Nowroji Hill Estate.

15. Letter from Mr. V. N. Ghadge—Regarding the amount of pension sanctioned to him by the Schools Committee.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

16. Regarding payments to be made in 1938-39 out of unexpended balances of certain grants.

17. Regarding the construction of a sewer near Garden View Road, Worli.

18 Regarding provision of a water connection from the Tansa mains for supplying water required for chlorine solution at the Bhandup Chlorination Plant.

19. Forwarding a return showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanction obtained from the Committee for the removal of an unauthorized work.

20. Regarding the work of carrying out the preliminary census of Muslim girls between 10 and 11 years of age in connection with compulsory primary education.

21. Regarding the reservation of a plot at Haines Road for a cemetery for members of the Shree Mahyawanshi Khattraya Paragana Punch of Surat District.

22. Regarding provision of a new weighing machine for the Arthur Crawford Market refrigerator and of gas lamps at the Fergusson Road and the Kamathipura Markets.

23. Regarding payment of a grant to the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association.

24. Regarding the amendment of Rule 15 of the Pension, etc., Regulations.

25. Regarding the compounding of wheel tax on hack victorias and labour carts.

26-27. Regarding budget transfers sanctioned by the Committee (26) finally; and (27) subject to the Corporation's orders.

28. Resolution of the Improvements Committee—Regarding the revised layout, etc., of certain plots in Worli Estate.

Resolutions of the Special Committees—

29. Regarding alterations to be made in a Municipal building at Souter Street.

30. Regarding the installation of a marble bust of Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi in the traffic island at the junction of Jam-e-Jamshed Road and Mancherji Joshi Road at Dadar.

31. Regarding the naming of a 20 ft. road from Clare Road to Parel Road as "Christ Church Road."

32. Regarding construction of 25 S. P. rooms at Sion Village to accommodate residents who will be dishoused by the demolition of their insanitary huts.

33. Regarding arrangements to be made for giving radio programmes at the Municipal Gardens, etc.

34. For restricting the number of nominations to be subscribed by a Councillor for elections conducted by the Corporation.

35. Regarding the submission of a redraft of Section 273 of the Municipal Act, dealing with the question of taking over by the Commissioner of private water connections.

36-37. For amending the Municipal Act so as to (36) empower the Commissioner to expunge the name of a voter from the Municipal Election Roll under certain circumstances, etc., and (37) reduce from three to two days the period required in connection with amendments to the Budget estimates.

Schools Committee's letters—

38. Forwarding quarterly list of unanswered references from the Corporation.

39. Recommending acceptance of the offer made by the authorities of the Society for the Promotion of Education to hand over to the Corporation the Educational Institutions conducted by the Society.

40. Reporting on a proposal to open a Municipal library in the locality from the J. J. Hospital to Bhendy Bazar.

41. Reporting on the extension of the life of Local Ward Committees till April 1939.

42. Regarding re-appointment of a resigned teacher in the Second Year Trained Teachers' Grade.

Letters from the Commissioner—

43. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Quarterly Report.

44. Regarding an offer for taking on lease a plot in the Hornby Road to Ballard Pier Scheme.

45. Reporting on an application for gratuity from a retired Steam Roller Driver.

46. Regarding change of user of a plot in the Dadar-Matunga Estate.

47. Regarding the appointment of the Corporation's representatives on the Board of Management of the Gandhi Seva Sena.

48. Forwarding the monthly Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

49. Regarding the assignment of the lease granted in respect of certain plots in Mandvi-Koliwada Estate.

50. Forwarding a list showing the breeding places of malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in January 1938.

51. Forwarding copies of the Municipal Servants' List.

52. Regarding the preparation of Conveyance in respect of a plot in Hornby Road to Ballard Pier Scheme.

53. Recommending an encroachment on compulsory open space of a plot in Sydenham Road Estate.

Government communications—

54. Regarding the appointment of Mr. D. Symington, I.C.S., to act as Municipal Commissioner during the absence on leave of Mr I. H. Taunton, I.C.S.

55 (a) and (b) Regarding the appointment of Mr. G. E. Bennett, M.Sc., M.Inst. C.E.; to be a member of the (a) Corporation and (b) Improvements Committee, vice Sir Gilbert Wiles, K.C.I.E. C.S.I., I.C.S., resigned.

56. Letter from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.—Applying for leave of absence from meetings of the Corporation.

57. Confirmation of the Special Committee's proceedings.

58. Schools Committee's letters forwarding printed copies of the Committee's proceedings.

Notice of Motion—

59. From Dr. G. R. A. Sheikh—Regarding certain nuisances in Chunam Kiln Road and Kambekar Street.

By Order of His
Worship the Mayor,
D. V. NADKARNI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 26th February 1938.
(8031)

Auction Sales

Messrs BANKER & Co.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (MONDAY) at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Italian Restaurant, of complete Bungalow Furniture, H. M. V. Cabinet Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington Typewriter, No. 12, Sofa Cabinet, Safe, Chesterfield Sets, etc.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY

The Official Assignee of Bombay has declared a dividend in the following estates as per particulars mentioned below. The dividend will be paid on and after the 7th proximo to those creditors who have proved their claims. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the addresses of the creditors as appearing in the records of this office.

Serial No.	Insolvency No.	Name of the Insolvent.	Dividend declared.	Rate of Dividend declared in the Rupee. As.	Ps.
1.	762 of 1929	Re: Lalji Shivji Sha (Sha Shivji Pacharia & Co.)	First.	0	1 1/2
2.	414 of 1933	„ Thendravay Venkatrao Rao.	„	0	4
3.	409 of 1935	„ Rammurat Janki Tiwari.	„	0	3
4.	760 of 1935	„ Chakubhai Chhagan Soni & another (Chhagan Ghella).	„	1	0
5.	89 of 1936	„ Ligoris Mendonca.	„	0	9
6.	104 of 1936	„ Laxman Gajanan Kulkarni, Vaijnath Gajanan Kulkarni and Keshav Gajanan Kulkarni.	„	2	3
7.	235 of 1936	„ Anthonio Piedade Fonseca.	„	1	3
8.	292 of 1936	„ Kaikhusru Cawasji Contractor.	„	0	1/2
9.	331 of 1936	„ Alfred Geoffrey Craige.	„	0	9
10.	332 of 1936	„ Robert Wilfred Phillips.	„	0	9
11.	781 of 1936	„ Tulsidas Jamnadas Bhatia.	„	0	4
12.	684 of 1934	„ Newton Oswald Gow.	First & final.	0	1 1/2
13.	228 of 1935	„ Byramji Adarji Mistry (Mistry & Co. Auctioneers).	„	0	1 1/2
14.	679 of 1935	„ Devchand Ladhabhoy (Thucker.	„	4	0
15.	6 of 1936	„ Sorabji Behramji Patel & another (Sorabji B. Patel & Co.)	„	1	3
16.	72 of 1936	„ Syed Murtaza Ali Ahmed.	„	1	4
17.	83 of 1936	„ Oomersey Doongersey Sha & another (Sha Oomersey Doongersey & Co.).	„	0	11 1/2
18.	299 of 1936	„ Krishna Vithal Shinde.	„	1	0
19.	751 of 1933	„ Leslie Melville Rodgers.	Second.	5	0
20.	423 of 1933	„ Surajmangal Lal Brijbhukanlal.	Second & final.	0	5
21.	571 of 1933	„ Fredric George Honey.	„	2	9
22.	116 of 1936	„ Leonard Guyver.	Pro-rata preferential distribution.	2	0
23.	725 of 1934	„ Vishnu Ramchandra Paruleker.	Preferential distribution.	16	0

Bombay dated this 24th day of February, 1938.
Official Assignee's Office
High Court, Bombay.

R. S. BILIMORIA.
Official Assignee of Bombay.
(6030)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JUGMOHANDAS LALLUBHAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted with our client to sell to him his immovable property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written free from all claims and incumbrances.

Any person or persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in, to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, sale, residence, use, maintenance, possession, mortgage, equitable mortgage, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 41 A, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed, without any reference to such claim or demand (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same shall be considered and treated as abandoned.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being on the West side of Walkeshwar Road, Banganga Cross Lane and Banganga Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2723 square yards or thereabouts whereof land, containing 506 square yards by measurement is land newly assessed and the remaining land is of the tenure of pension and tax (redeemed) registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 303 and New Nos. 2059, A/2059 and A/16883 current rent Roll No. 7424, Old Survey No. 20 and New Survey Nos. 4 & 5,/7258, 2/7258 and 1 A a/7261 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1/111 of Malabar and Cumballa Hills Division together with the messuages tenements dwelling house or bungalow and buildings standing thereon known as Dharampur House assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3064 (1-2) Old Street Nos. 76-78 and New Street Nos. 234-1 and 10 Walkeshwar Road and Banganga Cross Lane and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by Walkeshwar Road and partly by Banganga Road, aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by the property of Dinshaw Navroji Bode and partly by the property of Devkaran Nanji, on or towards the North by the Sanatorium of Khimji Jiva and partly by the property of Gangadas Vijbhukhandas and on or towards the South partly by the property of the said Dinshaw Navroji Bode and partly by Banganga Road.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1938.

SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SANJIT.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8029.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 58 OF 1937.

Re: SHANKAR BALWANT THATTE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Reay Road, Mazagaon: ... An Adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 5th April, 1938, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1938.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.
8027.

To-day & Wednesday: 2 p.m.
BARUA & KANAN
in NEW THEATRES'
"MUKTI"
Directed by: P. C. BARUA.
Daily: 5, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
THU.: ZENANA SHOW: 1-30 P.M.
LAMINGTON

MATINEE
TO-DAY 2 P.M.
DAILY: 5, 8, 10-45 P.M.
"THE UNEXPECTED"
HINDI.... "Duniya-na-Mane?"
KRISHNA
TALKIES: .... :CHARNI ROAD.

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Vidyapati
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To-day Matinee at 2-30 p.m.
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at the
Y. W. C. A. HALL
Mayo Road, Fort, Bombay,
on
MONDAY, 28th February 1938
at 5-30 p.m.
You are cordially invited.
The Exhibition will remain open from 1st to 5th March (inclusive) 10-30 a.m. to 12-30 (noon) and 3 to 7-30 p.m.

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Directed by:
BHAL G. PENDHARKER
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To-day & Wednes. at 2-30 p.m.
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TALKIES: .. LAMINGTON RD.

Deplorable Lot Of Teachers

Cost Appallingly High For Compulsory Primary Education

VERNACULAR EDUCATION COMMITTEE ISSUES REPORT

The Vernacular Education Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education appointed to consider certain questions connected with the administration and control of Primary Education has submitted its report.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE COMMITTEE.

It is stated in the report that the Central Advisory Board of Education at its last meeting held in December, 1936 decided that the question of the administration of primary education should be referred to the Vernatular Education Committee of the Board with the following suggestions:—

1. Whether the provincial ministries of education have sufficient powers of sontrol or not in regard to primary education or whether these powers should be strengthened in any direction.
2. How the inspecting agency should be appointed and controled.
3. Whether it is essential or desirable that compulsion should be introduced in order that provincial governments may be able to enforce efficiency through the grants.
4. Whether primary education should be controlled by a central board of education in each province, of which the Minister should be in charge.

The reports on education of the different provinces repeatedly state that there is need of more efficient administration and control of primary education.

DEPLORABLE LOT OF TEACHERS.

Complaints come from all provinces of laxity in various details of administration and of frequent action on grounds other than educational. Teachers are transferred, dismissed or appointed for personal or communal reasons, increments are not granted, payment of salary is often in arrears, departmental advice is ignored, relations with the education departments and their officers are strained, local bodies are apathetic. These are complaints not applaints not applicable to all local bodies, some of which deserve commendation for the attention they pay to education and their keen interest in the schools. There is however sufficient evidence to show that generally the administration is lax in many ways.

The policy of the Government of India is "to train the people in the management of their own local acairs and that political education of this sort must in the main take precedence of considerations of departmental efficiency" but there must be limits to the extent to which education can be allowed to form the training ground of our local administrators

SYSTEMS IN DIFFERENT PROVINCES

In most provinces under Local or Self-Government or similar Acts, District Boards or other statutory bodies exercise almost full control over vernacular education in their respective areas. These Acts have removed from the local Government and its officers many powers which they formerly exercised. In this connection some provinces have gone much further than others; the Bombay Government, for example, retains very few powers indeed, whilst the North-West Frontier Province indirectly retains control by nominating members to the District Boards, the Chairman of which is invariably the Deputy Commissioner

Several suggestions have been made to improve the administration of primary schools. Some critics would go so far as again to place the whole control of primary education under Government. Another suggestion is the constitution of statutory bodies to deal only with education. Such bodies already exist in the United Provinces, Madras and Bengal. There is no evidence to show that these bodies are any more efficient than District Boards or subcommittees of these Boards and we do not feel that the constitution of such statutory bodies would necessarily tend of better administration. Indeed some provinces are already consndering either the abolition or the reconstitution of such 'ah hoc' bodies

BOARD OF VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

The delegation of al powers in regard to educational arairs by the District Board to the Government Inspector is the best solution. In the Punjab where such delegation of powers has been made in several instances. It was not found in such areas any greater advance in primary education compared with other areas, though causes of friction between the local body and the Government inspectorate in regard to location of schools, transfers and staffing have doubtless been removed.

IMPROVED INSPECTORATE.

In each Province there should be constituted a Board of Vernacular Education consisting of not more than seven members of whom at least one should be a woman, with the Ministerof Education as Chairman. The members of this Board should be appointed by the Ministry. All problems concerning vernacular education should come within the purview of this Board, though its functions will not primarily deal with the technique of teaching but with the wider questions of the expansion, control and administration of vencular education, and with the financial aspect of these questions. It will have no statutory powers but will act in an advisory capacity.

An improved government inspectorate is at present necessary to improve the administration of primary education. Every district inspector should be a member of the Provincial Service. His academic and social status together with his experience would then give his advice a weight which it might not otherwise carry. Unless a special administrative officer is appointed, the Inspector should act as the administrative officer of the local body in all matters affecting vernacular education. All questions of transfer, appointment, dismissal and increments ments should be decided by him in consultation with the Divisional Inspector in the case of anglo-vernacular teachers. In all matters concerning women teachers, the district inspectress should have the same powers.

SENIOR OFFICER AT HEADQUARTERS

In addition, it seems desirable that at headquarters there should be a senior officer whose duties are entirely connected with the administration of primary education. He should keep in touch with both local bodies and the inspectorate and be an advise, stimulate, guide and encourage according to the circumstances and be able to reconcile conflicting opinions of Boards and Inspectors. There will be differences of opinions, that local bodies may resent or refuse advice, that inspectors may be tactless or not above suspicion themselves in communal or in other matters, but these are growing pains which should pass awayy or at least become less embarrassing with the passage of time. He should also act as Secretary of the proposed Board of Vernacular Education.

COST APPALINGLY HIGHS.

It has been aguued that universal compulsory primary education will lead not only to a rapid advance in literacy, but also to a rapid advance in literacy, but also to an improvement in administration because the momentum given when primary education is universal will compel attention to the need of efficient administration and make control more effective on account of the statutory penalties. Whilst it has agree to be that compulsory primary education should be regarded not merely as an ideal impossible of fulfilment except in the distant future but as a goal the attainment of which is urgent and immediate, yet it is felt that at the present tome the passage of a law making primary education universal and compulsory would create more difficulties than it would solve.

The cost of compulsory primary education has been worked out be several provinces, by different bodies and persons and although the figures vary, yet even the lowest estimate is appallingly high. The question of finance, however, should not act as a deterrent, nor need it ze a deterrent provided the lamentable wastage at present existing in all provinces can be checked

COMPULSION SHOULD BE MAD EFFECTIVE

The mere passing of a Compulsory Education Act even in those areas where compulsion is considered desirable will not in itself either bring children to school or keep them there. The effective administration of the Act is necessary. There are difficulties that arise in the administration which tend to make the Act in-operative The lack of attendance officers, the difficulty of deciding who is to prosecute, in many cases the indifference of magistrates, the law's long delays, the absence of up-to-date local census records are given as instances of weaknesses in the administration of Compulsory Education Acts

A much more rapid advance in compulsory primary education is possible in many provinces and that the best lines of advance are similar to those of the Punjab (and other provinces) where complsion is applied not to the province as a whole perhaps not even to municipalities, but to village areas where the majority of the children already attend school and to selected wards of a municipality. The question of cost should not be a deterrent for the present funds available will go much further if they are more wisely expended and if waste is checked. All provinces should make a survey of the existing schools as has been or is being carried out by the United Provinces and Madras with a view to the wiser location of schools, the improvement of inefficient schools, the closure of unnecessary ones and the amalgamation of others. It should not then be difficult after a survey and study of different districts to formulate a programme spread over a number of years, which should aim not only at the development of primary education in those districts, but also to the extension of compulsion. Such a survey should be carried out by the Government inspectors in consultation with the local education authority. The driving power should come from the local Government through the Ministry of Education, which is after all responsible for the provision of the whole or the greater part of the cost.

Ban On Newspapers In Gwalior State

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR: Feb. 26.

The C. P. and Berar Government who exercise executive authority over Railway land in Gwalior State as representative of the Crown in India, have notified that import of the under-mentioned newspapers, which has been banned by the Gwalior State, shall be prohibited in Railway lands, situated within the borders of that State. The names of the newspapers are:—

"Riyasat" weekly; "Al Aman" biweekly; "Vahadat" daily, all Urdu papers of Delhi and "Hind Rajasthan" and "Hind Kesari," both Hindi weeklies, published at Jhansi.

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The exceptional progress and financial stability of this Company is demonstrated once again by the strides made during 1937. Notwithstanding the depression with consequent reduction in interest rates obtainable on Government and Municipal Bonds and other gilt-edged investments, for the sixth year in succession CROWN LIFE has improved its position in every respect. The following statistics speak for themselves.

	1931	1936	1937
NEW BUSINESS	$21,762,533.00	$31,464,276.00	$32,185,644.00
TOTAL INSURANCE IN FORCE	$136,684,208.00	$170,268,583.00	$188,299,886.00
TOTAL ASSETS	$16,654,077.94	$27,192,879.00	$30,771,877.96
CAPITAL, SURPLUS & DIVIDEND FUNDS	$738,456.17	$1,679,938.00	$1,849,568.43

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RYOTS AGITATE FOR REMISSION

(From A Correspondent).

HOSPET: Feb. 26.

According to information received here the Revenue authorities are alleged to have adopted coercive methods for collection of assessment in Ayyagalakeri village. Ryots of Ayyagalakeri, Hittenahal and Kamsagar villages are agitating for remission of assessment on the ground of complete failure of paddy and meagre yield of sugarcane, owing to irregular and inadequate water supply. At the request of ryots Mathihalli Raghavendra Rao, President, Bellary District Congress Committee, who in his individual capacity, visited the villages and studied the condition, endorses the appeal for remission of assessment and has wired Nawab Salar Jung to postpone the collection pending enquiry and detailed report.

He has also wired Mr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the States Subjects Conference, to proceed to Hospet and advise the distressed ryots.

Charity Ball In Aid Of Matunga Home

LIST OF WINNERS OF PRIZES.

The following are the Prize winning numbers, which were announced at the Charity Ball and Cabaret held on Wednesday the 23rd in aid of the Home for Destitute Children at Matunga.

DANCE TICKET PRIZES
1st 17, 2nd 246, 3rd 531, 4th 715.
PROGRAMME NOS. PRIZES
1st 7, 2nd 272, 3rd 159, 4th 205, 5th 231, 6th 272, 7th 304, 8th 413.
RAFFLE PRIZES.
1st 404. 2nd 736, 3rd 33.

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"UNIVERSAL TOLERANCE" FEATURE OF HINDUISM.

Bose's Conception Of Religion And India's Cultural Heritage

"The achievement of political freedom is not an end in itself. It is only a means to an end. It is only when we are free, that we will be able to solve our problem of poverty and satisfy all our material needs. Nor is this an end in itself. We have to satisfy our material needs, so that we may be able to lead a richer and fuller life," declared Babu Subhas Chandra Bose in the course of a short speech he gave at the Young Men's Hindu Association on Saturday evening.

Subhas Babu presented before the young men, the vision of India making a valuable contribution to World Culture.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, in welcoming the Congress President, said that the youths were very much pleased, because one of themselves had occupied the Congress Throne.

He also said that the Hindus would always stay in the Congress and die in the Congress: but, broken as they were into innumerable sects and castes, they were very weak and their problems deserved the sympathetic attention of the President of the greatest organisation of the country.

UNIVERSAL TOLERANCE

Subhas Babu, in the course of a short speech, said that his conception of Hinduism was somewhat different from that of an orthodox member of the Hindu Mahasabha. He believed that one of the valuable features of Hinduism, was its universal tolerance. A true Hindu believed that there were many paths to salvation and it was the right of each individual to choose his own path. In this connection, he pointed out that Hinduism was not associated with any one book like the Bible or the Quoran. The Geeta was the nearest approach to these books; but the attitude of the Hindus to the Geeta, was something different to the attitude of the Muslims and the Christians to their scriptures. He also pointed out that the Upanishads had no known author. Also, in talking of our 'Rishis', we speak of Charvaka on the same level as other 'Rishis.' That showed the Universal toleration of Hinduism, as also its evolutionary character.

The Greeks, the Phoenicians, the Egyptians, all the races who were the progenitors of the greatest cultures in the world, had vanished. But it was only in the case of India, that the very race that wrote the Upanishads still survived. This fact showed the assimilative power of Hinduism.

OTHERS' CONTRIBUTIONS

It was quite true, that the Hindus, being the original inhabitants of the land and having the longest history, had made the greatest contribution to Indian culture. But, there were others who had settled in our land, whose valuable contribution had made our culture all the richer, all the greater. The Taj, for instance, could not be called Hindu in the narrow sense of the term, but it was Hindu in the sense in which the Americans used it.

Proceeding Subhas Babu said that we must welcome new ideas and must have the power, the strength and the fidelity to assimilate new ideas and new cultures. It was only when India had synthesised with all the elements that it received from outside, that it could fully live up to its glorious destiny and make a valuable contribution to World Culture.

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BHUJ The Cutch General Stores.
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HUBLI Bahadur Shoe Stores.
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SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY'S RACES

(BY "SENEX")

1-45 p.m. The Jhelum Plate—Distance 1-1/4 Miles.
CHALLENGER 1
WAHID AL IRAQ 2
NANDKUMAR 3

2-15 p.m. The Quarryman Plate—Distance 5 Furlongs.
SUN MAIDEN 1
SUSHILA 2
CELESTIAL FIRE 3

2-45 p.m. The Mumbra Plate (Div. II)—Distance 1 Mile.
GOLD MINE 1
SAIF SANTAR 2
CHERRY BIN 3

3-15 p.m. The Indian Plate—Distance 6 Furlongs.
PRINCE SHIVAJI 1
CHERRIE 2
PREMIER 3

3-45 p.m. The Lewes Plate (Div. II)—Distance 6 Furlongs.
DANTE 1
DEVONIAN 2
LITTLE BRONCHO 3

4-15 p.m. The Lewes Plate (Div. I)—Distance 6 Furlongs.
MISS AUDREY 1
MISS GRENVILLE 2
CHECKMATE 3

4-45 p.m. The Mumbra Plate (Div. I)—Distance 1 Mile.
GOLDEN CROWN 1
AJWAD 2
ALI BABA 3

5-15 p.m. The Bridge Plate (Div. II)—Distance 7 Furlongs.
MANIFOLD 1
GRENADIER 2
BERESFELL 3

5-45 pm. The Queensberry Handicap—Distance 7 Furlongs.
TWAIN 1
FLYING ORDERS 2
SWIFT REYNARD 3

6-15 p.m. The Bridge Plate (Div. I)—Distance 7 Furlongs.
TIPPERARY 1
PURE SCOTCH 2
KNIGHT JILL 3

Double:—GOLD MINE and MISS AUDREY.

Treble: —DANTE, GOLDEN CROWN and MANIFOLD.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc|s. Also 49.3 metres, 6,085 kc|s. for transmission I and II and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc|s. for transmission III.

A.M.

7-30 B. M. Devlankar of Poona Sanai solo. 8-0 Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale, Shree Bhagvad Geeta Pravchan. 8-15 Fulaji Bowa: Shivprarthna. 8-35 AIR duettists: Bhakti. 8-45 Sumati Daru and her party. Gujarati garbas. 11-30 'Rukmini Mangal'. Hindustani drama. 12-0 noon Variety programmes.

P.M.

12-30 Paraj and Basant. 12-45 Asavari and Jeevanpuri. 1-0 Market rates, announcements. 1-5 Band of Bombay City Police. 5-30 Eknath Hatiskar and party, Shivabhajans. 5-57 Bangalore Studio Orchestra. Shiv-pritya. 6-0 Hirabai Barodekar 6-30 'Maha Shivaratri'. Marathi musical play. 7-0 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Labour in Textile Mills, talk in Gujerati by Kanji Dwarkadas. 7-45 AIR chorus. Shiv Shankara. 7-55 Sarangi, sitar and tabla. A nautch gat. 8-0 Hirabai Barodekar Thumri Mishra khamaj. 8-30 AIR orchestra. Khambavati. 8-40 Hirabai Barodekar, Bhajans. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Fulaji Bowa: Shivlila. 9-30 News. 9-45 World affairs, review by G. R. Genge. 10-0 Joseph Birkfeliner: Clarionet. 10-15 Franco Cullio: Baritone. 10-25 Amelita Galli-Curci: Soprano. 10-30 Instrumental concert.

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc|s.

TRANSMISSION I.

A.M.

8-0 Katha for Shivratry. 8-20 Arti, 8-30 Krishnabai Hukkeri, Thumri. 8-50 Ramzan Khan, Ghazal. 9-10 News in English, 9-20 News in Hindustani. 9-30 Laxmibai of Baroda. 10-0 Sheomat Bhairan. A.I.R. orchestra. 10-10 Ghulam Farid, Ghazal.

TRANSMISSION II.

P.M.

12-30 Recorded programme. 1-30 Lady listener's choice.

TRANSMISSION III.

P.M.

5-0 Ramzan Khan Ghazal. 5-20 Lakshmibai of Baroda, classical and light music. 5-45 Ghulam Farid, Punjabi geet. 6-0 Shivratri. A talk in Hindustani. 6-15 Krishnabai Hukkeri, Kanarese song and Hindi bhajans. 6-30 For villagers only. 7-30 Jaldhar Kedar on sitar. 7-40 Lakshmibai, light music. 8-0 A short story by Majeed Malik. 8-15 Ramzan Khan, Ghazal. 8-45 Krishnabai Hukkeri, Hindi bhajan. 9-0 Ghulam Farid News and weather report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Paul Strauss and Masters of Rhythm of Hotel Marina. 10-0 The Moghul conquest of the Deccan, a talk by Dr. Tripathi. 10-15 Paul Strauss and Masters of Rhythm. 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSION I
31.3 metres, 9,565 kc|s.
Programmes as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION II
31.3 metres, 9,565 kc|s.
Programmes as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION III.
86 metres, 3,495 kc|s.

P.M

5-0 to 6-30 Programmes as in Delhi I. 6-30 Lakshmibai, classical and light music. 6-50 Kiratarjun, a feature programme. 7-5 Ghulam Farid, ghazal. 7-15 Krishnabai Hukkeri. 7-30 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 Ramzan Khan. 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 Laxmibai, classical and light music. 10-40 Vishwanathjie ke Mandir men, a feature programme. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370,4m., 810 kc|s, and 49,1m., 6,109 kc|s, (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

P.M.

12-36 Songs and orchestra. Grand Hotel orchestra. France's Day. Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft. 1-36 School programme. Revenge of God. By AIR players. 2-6 Shiva-Ratri.

5-6 For Countryside. 5-36 Abbasuddin Ahmed. 5-51 Shivayan-Chaturanga. A feature programme. 7-51 The Development of Jainism. Talk in Bengali. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Zamiruddin Khan. 8-41 Kamalabala. 9-1 Commercial News Weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Compensation for Injured Workmen. Talk by W. J. Herridge. 9-36 Organ Recital. 10-6 London Philharmonic Orchestra.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres, 1,500 kc|s.

a.m.

8-0 Natt. 6-10 Shamshad Begam. 8-25 Khyber Orchestra. 8-30 Zubaida Begam. 8-45 Baharbai.

p.m

5-30 Khyber Orchestra. 5-35 Shamshad Begam. 5-55 Habibullah Kabuli. 6-15 Zubaida Begam. 6-30 Khabare Atare. 7-30 Baharbai. 7-45 Ancient Civilisation. 4. In India. Talk in Hindustani by Sri Ram. 8-0 Shamshad Begam. 6-20 Khyber Orchestra. 8-25 Zubaida Begam. 8-45 Habibullah Kabuli. 9-0 Baharbai. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Fascination of Painting. Talk by Mrs. Leslie Mold. 10-0 From the Films. 10-30 Dance Music.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres, 1,086 kc|s.

p.m.

6-0 Airvoice Orchestra. 6-10 Manohar Kapoor. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-0 Umrao Zia Begam. 7-30 Manohar Kapoor. 8-0 Light Classical Music. 8-15 Mirza Sahban, talk in Hindustani by H. A. Shujaa. 8-30 Umrao Zia Begam. 9-0 Manohar Kapoor. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Development of Irrigation Research Institute. A talk by N. K. Bose. 10-0 Manohar Kapoor. 10-25 Behag on Sarangi. 10-30 Umrao Zia Begam. 10-50 Duets.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc|s (13.97m.).
GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86 m.).
GSO (to 8-30 p.m.).
15.18 Mc|s (19.76 m.).
GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82 m.).
GSD 11.75 Mc|s (25.53 m.).

p.m.

7-25 Opening. 7-30 Play: Scarecrows. 8-15 Talk: All Kinds of People. 8-30 Folkestone Municipal Orchestra. 9-0 In Town To-night. 9-30 News. 9-50 Light Orchestral Music. 10-0 Variety: Friends to Tea.

BOMBAY HOCKEY LEAGUE

Victory For 'Times Of India'

The 'Times of India' earned full points in their first division fixture in the Bombay Hockey League tournament on Sunday evening when they defeated the B. B. and C. I. Railway by 4 goals to 1.

The Railway team had a distinct handicap as they played 4 men short throughout and the pressmen had no difficulty in beating them.

B. E. S. T. Win

In the earlier match the B.E.S.T. defeated the Cheshire Regiment by 3 goals to 2. The Cheshires lost many scoring opportunities and a draw should have been a true indication of the run of play.

To-day's Matches

4 p.m. Bombay City vs. Parsi Cyclists.

5 p.m. Lusitanians 'A' vs. City Armed Police.

DRAVIDIANS IN NORTHERN INDIA

Rev. Heras' Peeps Into Rigveda

"Vedic Aryans who settled in Madhya Desh were merely a handful as compared to the numerous inhabitants of India. They considered all people residing south of Benares as inferiors," declared Rev. Fr. H. Heras, in the course of a lecture delivered under the auspices of the Bombay Field Club on Friday.

When deciphering the inscriptions on the seals found at Mohenjo-Daro the problem of the race of the people who wrote them arises. Our feeling is that everything in Northern India is Aryan. But even from the historical point of view we must admit that there were Dravidians in Northern India. Rigveda mentions the Dasyus who mentioned the country before the Aryans. The Sivas who inhabited the Punjab at the time of the invasion of Alexander the Great were Dravidians. The Bablikas mentioned in the Atharva Veda and in the inscriptions in the centre of the Kutub Minar were Dravidians.

Even to-day there are people about Chota Nagpur and the Gonds who though not Dravidians racially, still speak the Dravidian language. The grammar and vocabularly of the Baluchis are Dravidian. This proves that there lived a powerful Dravidian tribe which could impress its language on its neighbours. Like the Dravidian language, the Aryan languages in India have the verb at the end while in the European Aryan languages the verb is not so placed. It was a puzzle to think that the first script of India began from right to left till it was found that it read in the most natural manner; the odd lines reading from right to left and the even lines from left to right. Then the learned lecturer showed how the inscriptions found at Mohenjo-Daro have important historical connections.

Dr. N. A. Thoothi who presided said that in order to remove the unnecessary suspicion Fr. Heras should publish a grammer and dictionary.

TAKE MORE AND MORE TO KHADI

Babu Subash Bose visited the Khadi Bhandar of the All-India Spinners' Association at Kalkadevi on Saturday.

Replying to an address of welcome he said:

"There are many methods by which we can carry on economic activity for the amelioration of the masses and Khaddar is certainly one of them."

He added that even if India with its teeming millions became industrialised, Khaddar would remain as a cottage industry. Khaddar apart from being the uniform of the nation had greatly benefited some of the starving millions in the country. Considered from all points of view Mr. Bose urged that people should take more and more to Khaddar.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., and the Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) Units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

8th Week (ended 25th February.)	
1936	11,114,200
1937	11,940,100
1938	14,293,800
Total for 8 weeks (last January ... to date).	
1936	87,590,900
1937	93,910,800
1938	113,984,000

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,270 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 17h 45m (I. S. T.) on 26th Feb. 1938.

STRONGER EVERY YEAR SINCE 1871

This year the Society has reached another milestone in its progress. It has won the confidence and goodwill of the public. It iews a record of 66 years' steady and conservative progress yet constant modernization of views and methods.

FIGURES FOR 1937

BUSINESS PROPOSED: - - - - Rs. 2,53,15,500
BUSINESS COMPLETED: - - - - Rs. 2,02,02,000

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For trial Sample apply P. O Box 38, KARACHI (India).

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Andrews' Advocacy For Indian Prison Reform

Miscarriage Of Justice And Gross Corruption Lead To Hunger-Strikes.

SANTINIKETAN, Feb. 26.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has issued the following statement through the "United Press" on Indian prison reform::—

"While the attention of general public has been rightly concerned with the release of those political prisoners who have declared themselves individually and personally ready to renounce violence and secret conspiracy and follow the Congress principles of non-violence and truth, the lot of other prisoners in Indian jails should not be lost sight of; for it is due to intolerable conditions in the jails themselves that hunger-strike so frequently occur.

SPECIFIC INSTANCES

"The general public, which reads the newspapers, had been made painfully aware of things which are being done within prison doors through the misconduct of the police. First of all, Sir J. D. Young, the Chief Justice of Lahore, has delivered judgment in terms which are very rarely employed by the highest dignitary of the Law. He has condemned methods of police torture of a most horrible kind which had been used to extract evidence. The Chief Justice at Patna, has passed a judgment in equally scathing language on the gross corruption which was revealed by a miscarriage of justice in a sordid police case in Orissa. A father had actually sold his minor daughter for Rs. 500|- to be the concubine of a rajah in a small feudatory state. The child had died only a short month after this disgraceful transaction had taken place. If it had not been for the bravery of a young social reformer exposing this wrong doing, such a terrible state of things would never have been brought to light; and for more than ten years this young man had to suffer until the High Court justified his conduct. In such High Court judgments as these, we can see glimpses of intolerable things which ought to put an end to at once. We can also be practically certain that for one such act brought to light there are others of exactly the same character which still go on in the dark.

"I have received from Indian leaders, men of unchallengeable veracity, accounts (some in writings) of things unspeakably evil which they witnessed with their own eyes while in prison during non-co-operation days - how wretched prisoners, fellow human begins, were tossed like fowls and beaten and then forced through abject terror to do humiliating acts which degrade the very soul; how men of gentle breeding have been put to intolerable shame by being compelled to expose themselves before others while performing their natural functions; how refined men have been hand-cuffed and locked up in the darkness and solitude till they have nearly gone mad; how other have been forced to live and sleep in cells where lingering germs of disease were likely to infect them.

ENTIRELY NEGLECTED

"While visiting Indian prisons, in order to see prisoners, I have myself heard cries that I can never forget. This personal experience, and the narrative I have heard from others on whose word I can rely, have made me convinced that in many prisons the whole system has been built up on fear; any reformation of the prisoners has been entirely neglected. Prisoners have gone out from these prisons much worse than when they came in.

"Let me add, at once, that I have met also Superintendents of jails, who are both humane and kind, men of high character, eager to do what is merciful and just. But the system, which has insidiously grown up and has led on to these incessant hunger-strikes which shock the public needs badly overhauling in every province; it requires the introduction, after special training, of an entirely new type of prison staff; it also requires the separation of the Judiciary from the executive and no question of the extra expense should for a moment be allowed to stand in the way of this supremely necessary change.

"If Harendranath Munshi's lamentable death through his hunger-strike to obtain better conditions, creates in the public conscience a greater vigilance and awareness as to the wrongs, which still go on unredressed within the prison walls, it will not have been in vain."—United Press.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Metropological Observatory during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27-2-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours 0.40 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.6 degrees 7.5 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours. 73.8 degrees 4.6 (above normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 71 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 112 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. I. S. T.), and temperature 79.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.19 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.99 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.00F" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

NEW DELHI:—The suspended lien of Mr. K. Sanjiva Rao, Additional Joint-Secretary, Finance Department, on a Class II Post in the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, has been received with retrospective effect from April 13, 1938.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Maha Vad 14, 1994.
Muslim: Zilhaj 26, 1356.
Parsi: Sherever 26, 1307.
Hightide: 10.52, 23.33.
Lowtide: 5.08, 16.56.
Sunrise: 6h. 59m.
Sunset 6h. 43m.

Tuesday Mar. 1

Corporation meeting 2-30 p.m. (B. T.).

KANARESE HARIKIRTAN

Harikirtan of Sjt. Kalli Shastri, in Kanarese, at 8-30 p.m., to-day (Monday), in Gaurishanker Nivas, Dhanuker Building, Kalbadevi.

KARNATAK ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association Dr. A. V. Baliga, will give a lecture on "How the surgical knife has lost its terrors" and Syt. Kalley Shastri, will give a speech on "The significance of Shivaratri day" at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Monday) at Shree Gujarathi Forbes Hall (near Congress House) Girgaum Back Road. Mr. H. Shankar Rau will preside.

GIRNI KAMGAR UNION

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) will be held to-day (Monday) at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), to consider the draft of the Bill to aid in the prevention of the Lock-outs and Strikes, as proposed by the Government of Bombay

VICTORIA SWIMMING BATH

The Victoria Swimming Bath will be closed for three days from to-day (Monday) and will reopen on Thursday in honour of the late Mr. Phiroze Dadiba Golwalla, the Joint Proprietor of the Bath.

PATHE

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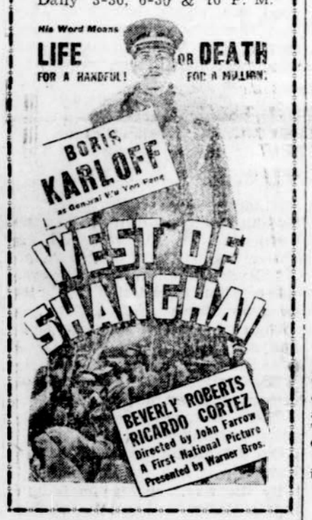
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.



THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY: AT: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

with JOHN BARRYMORE

CAPITOL

DAILY AT: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M

AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Stowaway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
CAPITOL—"Fight for Your Lady" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CROWN—"Gentleman Daku" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Nand Kumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m
EROS—"Something to Sing About" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Night Club Scandal" Daily at .. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Dick Tracy" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee. to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Watan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee. to-day at 2-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Mukti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Mitha Zahar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kanhopatra" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Wes of Shanghai" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
PLAZA—"Dharmaveer" Time as usual.
ROYAL OPERA—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Heidi" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee. to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Navy Blue and Gold" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Bose To Speak At Jain Vidyalaya

The Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Jain Yuvak Sangh and Bombay Jain Swayamsevak Mandal write:

Under the auspices of the Bombay Jain Yuvak Sangh and the Bombay Jain Swayamsevak Mandal, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose will deliver a public lecture at Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall on Gowalia Tank Road to-day (Monday) at 3-30 p.m. Smt. Hansa Mehta will preside. Admission is by tickets of 8 annas each and the proceeds will go to the late Vithalbhai Patel Memorial Fund. The tickets will be available at the Hall and also at the following places:—

(1) Bombay Jain Yuvak Sangh Office Dhanji Street.
(2) R. M. Shah and Co., 81, Nagdevi Cross Lane.
(3) Ramaniklal Ghia: Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya.
(4) Jamnadas Amarchand Gandhi: Opp. Kalbadevi Post Office.
(5) Manilal Jemal Seth: Mahajan Association, 1st floor, Mumbadevi.
(6) Paramanand Kuverji Zaveri: Zaveri Bazar, Mumbadevi.

BENGALIS' ADDRESS TO BOSE

An Address of Welcome to Srijut Subhas Chandra Bose, will be presented by the Bengali School and Bengali Association Pydhoni at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, will preside

JOURNALISTS TO ENTERTAIN CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Under the auspices of the Journalists Association of India there will be a Tea Party to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose to-day (Monday), at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), at the terrace of the Tambe's new premises, Rajabahadur Gardens, Hamam Street, Fort. Members of the Association are cordially invited to be present.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per M V Victoria will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 2nd proximo.

Superscribed registered and unregistered Packet Mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Singapore and all mails for Japan per s.s. Toyooka Maru will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m.

Superscribed registered and unregistered Packet Mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Singapore and all mails for Hongkong and Shanghai per s.s. Conte Biancamano will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday the 26th and 2-30 p.m. on Monday the 28th instant respectively.

LEADBEATER'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY

The Bombay Theosophical Federation will celebrate the Death Anniversary of Bishop C. W. Leadbeater, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Besant Hall of the Blavatsky

MODEL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

The Hon. B. G. Kher will visit the Model Industrial School, Walkerwala Building, Lamington Road, on Monday at 9 a.m. when the practical demonstrations in various arts and industries will be arranged.

Government House News

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley lunched with the President and Members of the Managing Committee of the Byculla Club on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Lumley attended the Races in State on Saturday.

FOUND

A Railway quarterly season ticket between Churchgate and Charni Road has been found. The owner may take it from the Secretary to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle."

Subhas Bose unfurled the tri-colour on Sunday morning and garlanded the Tilak statue, at Chowpatty.

SUBHAS BABU'S BUSY DAY

To-day's Programme

8-30 a.m. (S.T.) Visit to the States Peoples' Conference Office, Medows Street Fort.

2-30 p.m. Presentation of address by Bengali School and Association, Pydhoni, at C. J. Hall.

3-30 p.m. Bombay Jain Yuvak Sangh's meeting at Mahaveer Jain Vidyalaya, Gowalia Tank.

5-45 p.m. Tea with Journalists' Association at Tambe's Health Home, Hammam Street, Fort.

7 p.m. Public meeting at Kamgar Maidan, Parel.

8 p.m. Public meeting at Ghorupdeo.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT IN LABOUR AREA

Two Labour Meetings To-day

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose will address two labour meetings to-day (Monday), (1) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at Kamgar Maidan, and (2) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at Ghorupdeo.

MR. SHANKERRAO DEV

Mr. Shankerrao Deo arrived in Bombay from Poona, on Sunday morning.

BILLWAR ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association Mahashivarathri Festival will be celebrated at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day Monday at the Registered office of the Association.

"C" WARD TENANTS' MEETING TO-DAY

"C" Ward Tenants' public meeting in connection with Rent Bill before Bombay Legislatures will be held to-day (Monday), at 9-30 p.m. in the compound of Gnyaysagar Printing Press, 347, Kalbadevi Road, under the presidentship of Mr. Indulal Yajnik.

Art Exhibition At Amritsar

The General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the 27th Sikh Educational Conference, Amritsar writes:

An Art and Industrial Exhibition will be held at Amritsar in connection with the 27th Sikh Educational Conference to be held on the 15th, 16th and 17th April 1938 in the Easter Holidays.

The Exhibits will be received upto the 10th April and annas two will be charged per article for exhibition.

Domestic Occurrences

DEATHS.

GOLWALLA—Phiroze Dadiba Golwalla Joint Proprietor Victoria Swimming Bath, brother of Khurshed, Rustam, Nurgesh, Homar and Alloo, expired Saturday 26th at Deolali. Uthamna ceremony at Dhobitalao Wadiajee Fire-Temple at 3 p.m. (B. T.)

KAMDAR—Morarji Mathuradas, Advocate (O. S.), died of motor accident near Talegaon, at midnight on Friday, the 25th inst. Uthamna ceremony to-day (Monday) the 28th inst., at 3 p.m. (B. T.), at his residence "Sagar Tarang", 77, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

CONGRESS PLEDGED TO HELP WORKERS

That the Congress Ministry in Bombay, was considering the question of ameliorating the condition of the shop assistants and other employees was the announcement made by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, in replying to an address that was presented to him on Sunday afternoon.

The address was presented jointly by the Shri Mahajan Association Staff Union, the Bullion Brokers' Association and the Bullion Brokers' Staff Union. It was enclosed in a beautiful silver casket and was presented along with a purse of Rs. 501.

The address which was read out by Mr. Manibhai Seth set forth the grievances of the shop assistants. "The practice of day and night trading in the speculative markets of our city, causes great inconvenience to the brokers and their staff. We are trying our level best to secure the end of such inhuman and monstrous practice, and we beg of you to oblige us by giving your guidance and blessing that our efforts be successful."

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who presided on the occasion said that the great honour done to the Congress president showed the deep love of the mercantile community for the Congress. Bombay was a city of businessmen and the strength of the Congress in Bombay was greatly due to their support.

Sardar Patel thought that the relationship between the shop assistants and their masters should be one of brotherly affection. Their problems were such as could be solved locally and there was hardly any need to take them to the Congress President.

BOSE'S ASSURANCE.

Subhas Babu thanked them both for their address and the purse. He referred to the great part played by the business community in the struggle for Swaraj and said that they had always been with Congress.

As for the grievances to which they had referred to he said that the Congress ministries were pledged to ameliorate the condition of the poor workers. He pointed out how the ministry had done their duty by the Mill workers by adopting the recommendations of the Textile Inquiry Committee. He had no doubt that they would do their best in the cause of the shop assistants too. In fact they were contemplating certain measures of relief to the workers.

He spoke of the future of the Congress and the possible struggle ahead and exhorted the audience to stand by the Congress in all its attempts to achieve Swaraj for India.

MAULANA'S LECTURES

Under the auspices of the Cutchee Memon Mohalla Majlis Committee, Maulana Mohamedbux Muslim, Editor "Co-operation", Lahore, will deliver public lectures from the 1st of Moharram at 9-30 p.m. at Kambekar Street, near Jackria Musjid. Loud-speaker will be installed.

Arya Samaj Activities

Dr. Kurtkoti's Advice To Ensure Purity Of Sanskrit & Refrain From Indulging In Politics

In opening the proceedings of the 63rd anniversary meeting of the Bombay Arya Samaj, on Saturday, His Holiness Jagadguru Shri Shankaracnarya (Dr. Kurtkoti) in the course of his speech said:—

A clear study of scriptures would show that our forefathers hoped that the Aryan culture would permeate into every nook and corner of the world. But various causes contributed to the arrest of its growth and to the virtual suppression of that culture, and it is a matter of profound satisfaction that the great founder of the Arya Samaj took up the task of propagating the Aryan culture in the face of opposition from many quarters. Though the work of Swami Dayanand did not receive, in his own time, the appreciation properly due to it, is gratifying to find that the movement has been rapidly making steady headway in recent years, and whenever I attend any Arya Samaj meeting I am inclined to reflect how happy he should be, were he alive now to see the dimensions to which the great work that he inspired has grown. Though there are differences between the Arya Samajist and the Sanatanist school of thought in regard to the outlook and interpretation of certain aspects of the Vedic Dharma, there are many essential points of agreement between them, such as, for instance, the necessity of propagating the Hindu culture and of combating the attacks and onslaughts made against it. That is why, I have never hesitated to take an active interest in the Arya Samaj movement

SUGGESTIONS.

It is really a matter for great pride that we are now celebrating the 63rd anniversary of the Arya Samaj here in Bombay. I have been participating in these annual gatherings for the last few years, and as I have expressed on those occasions my appreciation of the work of the Samaj. I do not wish to do so now. I may, however, add that I have noted with pleasure the steady progress the Samaj has been making and the enthusiasm that has been maintained. I have only two or three suggestions to make to you now. One is that I should like to see greater attention being paid to keep up the purity of the language, for language always reflects the culture. I am not objecting to the study of Urdu or Persian or of any other foreign language. But I am of opinion that such a study should not lead to corruption of Hindi or any other indigenous language which should rely on Sanskrit to an increasing degree. For, after all Sanskrit embodies the basic culture of the Hindusthan which all of us have inherited. We should not as far as possible show that we cannot manage without the aid of words from foreign languages.

My next suggestion is that the Arya Samaj should, in addition to the missionary work it is doing, also emphasise the necessity for military training for the youth. The ideology is, of course, already there, in the importance attached to physical exercises, but it should take a more practical shape and provide for one of the most essential and vital aspects of our social existence. Lastly, I would refer to the question which I understand is awaiting your consideration, of making the Arya Samaj a political body.

NO NEED TO PLUNGE IN POLITICS.

My view is that it is preferable to keep up its present form, namely, as a socio-religious institution. Our Dharma, if properly understood, has such a comprehensive scope that an institution meant for its protection and support would not be prevented from asserting our political rights and from resisting any contemplated move in any quarters to infringe those rights. In the interests of the institution itself, which has a unique object of its own, it is desirable to avoid adding to the confusion and conflict already existing in the country.

Vacancy In Council Of State

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published on Saturday states:—

A vacancy having occurred in the Council of State by reason of the death of the Honourable Sir Prabhashankar D. Pattani, a member elected to the said Council by the Bombay (Non-Muhammadan) Constituency, the Governor General is pleased to call upon the Bombay (Non-Muhammadan) Constituency to elect, a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy on or before the 13th April 1938.

SCHEDULE

Saturday, 5th March 1938, nomination of candidates. Rule 11 (2) (a).

Monday, 7th March 1938, scrutiny of nomination papers, Rule 11 (22) (b).

Monday, 11th April 1938, last date for receipt of ballot papers, Rule 11 (2) (c) and Regulation IV.

Tuesday, 12th April 1938, at 12 noon, at the headquarters office of the Returning Officer, counting of votes (Regulation V. 1).

Empire Air Mail Scheme

Under the Empire Air Mail Scheme the first Air Mail to be received in Bombay will be on Monday the 28th February 1938. Thereafter the mails will be received four times a week on every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Monday.

The first Air Mails to be despatched from Bombay will be on Tuesday the 1st March 1938. Thereafter they will be despatched four times a week on every Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Tuesday.

The present hours of delivery and the hours of posting at the Bombay G.P.O. which are given below, will remain unaltered for the time being, but they are likely to be revised subsequently.

HOURS OF DELIVERY.

1. Unregistered correspondence. 3-30 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesday and Fridays.

2. Registered correspondence 2-45 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesday and Fridays.

HOURS OF POSTING.

1. Unregistered Correspondence 8-30 a.m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

2. Registered correspondence 8 a.m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

The latest hours of posting and delivery at the T. S. O's will remain unaltered.

Simultaneously with the inauguration of the Empire Air Mail Scheme, the Karachi-Madras Air Mail Survice which will also operate 4 times a week, will be extended to Colombo with a halt at Trichinopoly. The hour of arrival and departure of the 'planes at and from Bombay will be the same as at present and the latest hour of posting correspondence for Hyderabad Dn., Madras, Trichinopoly and Colombo at the Bombay G.P.O. will be as follows:—

1. Unregistered correspondence 11-30 a.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesday and Fridays

2. Registered correspondence 11-00 a.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesday and Fridays.

Mishap To Ramnikrai Mehta

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Sunday.

Mr. Ramnikrai Mehta, the President of the Suburban District Congress Committee met with an accident on Friday night when he was supervising the arrangement about the meeting of the Rashtrapati. He accidently slipped his foot and received the fracture of knee bones. He was immediately removed to Harkishandas Hospital at about 10 p.m. where he was X-rayed. Dr. Shantilal Shah is said to have successfully operated upon him this morning and he is progressing well. It is believed he will be confined to the hospital for about a month.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1938

THE CENTRAL BUDGET

Presenting to the Central Legislative Assembly his Budget for the year 1938-39 the Finance Member described it as only preserving the "status quo" and, therefore, a dull one. That was a mild way of describing a disappointing Budget. But with the complacency that is characteristic of the "incorrigible optimist" that he claims to be, Sir James Grigg added: "It will be something to have achieved dullness in a world which is full of intense excitements—many of them of an extremely undesirable character. And if next year we are able to produce another dull budget providing for no spectacular increases in defence expenditure, no catastrophic falling off in revenue and for the maintenance or even increase of our assistance to the Provinces, I shall be only too thankful." It will be easy enough for him to get the satisfaction of producing a dull budget by letting the Army Department swallow up any available surplus, by failing to give any relief in taxation and thus securing a "status quo". That is what he has done in the present budget. Probably he thinks that it is a great thing for India to be able to say that there is no additional taxation.

Over-Estimating Expenditure

As the current financial year has been much better than was expected, having yielded Rs. 390 lakhs over the budgeted figure, some relief in taxation might have been reasonably expected. But Government increased the budgeted expenditure by Rs. 322 lakhs, the major part of the increase being due to Army operations. As for the next year, the Budget provides for a revenue of Rs. 85,92 lakhs as against Rs. 85,54 lakhs in the revised estimates despite the signs of a trade revival. An experienced businessman and economist like Mr. Manu Subedar thinks that all the revenue estimates have been underestimated. That is probably to leave too small a surplus for any relief in taxation. On the other hand, the Finance Member has taken care to increase the expenditure to Rs. 85,85 lakhs as against Rs. 83,50 lakhs in the budget estimates of last year. Thus a small enough surplus is budgeted for to discourage any demand for a tax reduction. Even the salt duty of Re. 1-4 per maund is to remain liable to the additional duty imposed in 1931 and no reduction is made in the price of the post-card.

Sinister Feature

The most sinister feature of the budget is the increased expenditure on Defence in reply to the persistent demand for a substantial reduction therein. It is awful enough that out of the total expenditure of Rs. 85,83 lakhs for the year 1938-39, as much as Rs. 45,18 lakhs, that is, more than half, is to be spent on Defence. But what is most disquieting is that this sum means an increase of 56 lakhs as compared with the last budget estimate and there are signs of a steady further increase. The scheme of mechanisation threatens to add to the expenditure consideraoly. Then there is the new "Agreement" between the Government of India and the British Government by which the former, in consideration of being exempted from paying an annual sum of Rs 13 1/2 lakhs towards the cost of the naval defence of India, have undertaken to maintain a fleet of six modern war ships to defend India. We cannot help fearing that the so-called Agreement may cost India in the very near future a sum far exceeding the annual contribution paid hitherto by her. Nor shall we have even the satisfaction of having the "Royal Indian Navy" being manned by Indian officers. Finally, the budget provision for Defence does not end the dismal story. The Finance Member has already declared: "I have now accounted for the sums which are to be provided from revenue next year for defence purposes. But this does not exhaust the defence programme in 1938-39. We propose to supplement the budget grant by the remaining 'free' balance in the Defence Reserve Fund, amounting to Rs. 35 lakhs and by drawing on balances in military expenditure equalisation funds which are not immediately required. The amount so drawn will be Rs. 45 lakhs. Among measures which will be financed, or for which we are earmarking funds in this way, are improvements in our coast defences, the erection of a factory to make India self-sufficient in the matter of high explosives and the mechanisation of certain Indian units, a scheme for which is now under consideration." Despite the talk of mechanising some Indian units and making India self-sufficient in the matter of high explosives we have reason to view the new Defence schemes with profound distrust. It is up to the Assembly to beware of India's best resources being sacrificed to the insatiable military moloch.

A Muslim League Utterance

The address of Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi at the Muslim League Conference is not untrue to type. Nor, while it is comparatively a little more restrained than his earlier studied public utterances, does it lack the characteristic stamp of the Muslim League leader. Somewhere in this address, Sir Ali Mahomed accuses Congress of "extravagant and ostentatious professions." This address is not much more than an eloquent and ostentatious extravaganza. It is verbose definitely and confused whether involuntarily or of set design. Sir Ali Mahomed declaims like a martyr against joint electorates and in favour of separate electorates. And the arguments that he advances in justification are arguments essentially in favour not of the nature of electorates but of the quantity of representation about which he is—curiously?—silent. Furthermore he talks of separate electorates almost as if they were a divine principle providentially designed—and not by Lord Minto as a "command performance" as the late Maulana Mahomed Ali used to say—perpetually to protect Musalmans from "Hindu monopoly of power and prestige." But he very conveniently forgets that his own leaders like Messrs. Jinnah, Shaukat Ali and Khaliquzzaman have never been so categorical about this system. In fact they have seldom, if ever at all, denied its essential evils.

As to the Communal Award, it is perfectly true that Congress detests it; for its very basis is an evil calculated to encourage separatism and reaction—if Sir Ali Mahomed looks round and takes a survey of Muslim "leaders" who have emerged out of the Communal Award he will find the truth of it. The Congress, therefore, seeks to prevent the poison of the Communal Award spreading beyond the limits specifically defined by itself. It is in this spirit that the "option clause" has been introduced by the Bombay Government to the Local Boards Bill. And it was in recognition of this spirit, we presume, that even Sir Ali Mahomed had originally agreed to the principle of the clause. But while Congress detests the Communal Award, it has made it clear—it has, indeed, iterated and re-iterated the fact—that it accepts it as long as it is not changed by the common consent of the parties concerned. That being the case, how far is it honest to suggest that Congress is actively opposed to the Award? Sir Ali Mahomed in the style of his leader complains that Congress ignores Muslim demands inspite of iterations and reiterations. Having made its position clear about the Communal Award, what is it that the Congress ignores? So far from being iterated and reiterated it is not even mentioned; in fact, it is studiously avoided. If there is a complaint against the Congress, the honest, straightforward and natural course is to specify the demands. This Sir Ali Mahomed himself renders incumbent upon him by agreeing that the fundamental problems are common and are not susceptible to communal distinctions. For he says:—

"We have to solve our agricultural, industrial and commercial problems. We have to make our country self-sufficient in a manner that will bring happiness, peace and prosperity to all alike, including therein the long-neglected and down trodden peasant in the field and the worker in the factory.

We, however, do not want to pursue Sir Ali Mahomed Khan's tendencious—we had almost said provocative, omissions and commissions further. We fully endorse Sir Ali Mahomed's hope of an honourable settlement, for we believe, and believe more firmly than Sir Ali Mahomed and many of his colleagues, in the patriotism of the Musalmans of India And we quite agree that a solution "satisfactory to all can be found with goodwill and honesty of purposes" on both sides. But the Muslim League leaders, too, must "show goodwill and honesty of purpose." And the very first thing that they ought to do—they owe it to themselves—as an earnest of it is to cease to equate the Congress with Hinduism and to suggest—"iterate and reiterate" rather—that the Congress is Hindu Mahasabha in disguise. Both are blatant untruths, and are no credit to the Muslim League "leaders" themselves.

RUINATION OF ANCIENT GARDEN INDUSTRY OF KANARA

Urgent Need Of Protective Measures

(By B. M. BASRUR.)

The tale of miseries of the spice and betel-nut cultivators of the North Kanara District has been repeatedly told through the columns of your valued daily and in the Bombay Legislative Council for years but Government have so far failed to do what was most imperative and the ancient industry has been crumbling. Time presses and if Government seriously intend to take heed, even at this eleventh hour, the helpless gardeners' situation can be saved to some extent at least.

A Tale Of Persecution

The Forest Department did not tolerate the incidence of the industry in the forest zone because they feared that the gardens would not admit consolidation of the forest. The prime policy of the Forest Department aimed at the "exclusion of man and his beast from the forest tract" and in furtherance of this avowed policy all manner of activities were started by the Department, at times, connived at or encouraged by some of the Collectors of the district, to tire out the gardeners and to make them leave their holdings to help consolidation of the forest. The contempt of the department for the gardeners manifested itself even in the Forest Administration Reports wherein the helpless gardeners were mentioned as so many pests infesting the forests. Some of the richest gardens came into being, centuries back, in the recesses of the forest and the Forest Department felt that the gardens had honey-combed the precious forest and wanted to be rid of the gardens. The gardens for their efficient cultivation needed green leaf and this they used to have from the surrounding forest from time immemorial and to obstruct collection of this most needful manurial requisite the department persecuted the gardeners. At last the "Betta" Rules were invented and these were shuffled and re-shuffled at different stages, with the fullest concurrence of the Revenue authorities, to cause all manner of trouble to the gardeners. Gardening in Kanara was a specialised cultivation and was the hereditary occupation of a considerable portion of the agricultural population of the district and as such those who had settled down in the profession rather chose to be tyrannized than prepare to leave their valuable holdings. This persecution carried on for years has now been a thing of the past since the Bettas were transferred to the control of the Revenue Department and that too when the condition of the gardeners had been rendered hopeless. It is true that the gardeners have now been afforded some peace but they are more dead than alive and never able enough to come into their own.

Foreign Competitions

To help realisation of the plan of the Forest Department Nature also helped to a large measure by spreading over the entire garden area of the district a virulent fungus disease fatal to the betel-nut crop. Gardens began deteriorating and the yield of the nut lessened. To make the condition still worse the betelnut market was also spoiled by the heavy imports of the betel-nut from Penang and Singapore and the rate for the famous "Barda" nut of Kanara which until a few years age fetched Rs. 160 per khandi of 560 lbs. came down to bare Rs. 60 due to

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 5)

OUR LONDON LETTER

The Menace Of Hitler's Germany

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, February 19
(By air mail).

As has been happening so often of late, the dominant news this week again concerns the international situation. And, once more Herr Hitler has secured one of those triumphs for which he has now become so famous. It has been known ever since the Nazi Movement developed in Germany that one of its major purposes was to bring about the unification of all Germans, in however many different countries they may be scattered now, and thereby to establish Germany as the strongest Power on the Continent.

This desire to bring about the political unification of the so-called Teutonic peoples has, however, also another implication. As Hitler himself has stated in his book, entitled "My Struggle," the ultimate ambition towards the realisation of which he is working is the conquest—economic, political, ideological and in the last analysis also military—of the whole of Central and Eastern Europe, including vast and fertile regions, such as the Ukraine, which are at present developing peacefully as parts of the Soviet Union. Since the whole purpose of Nazi economics and philosophy is, like that of all Imperialisms, to keep on expanding until there is the inevitable collapse, it is suspected by most qualified observes that the establishment of German hegemony over Central and Eastern Europe is to be nothing more than the necessary prelude to the challenge which a very growing Imperialism must present to the oldest Imperialism of all—British Imperialism.

Menace Of Germany

The significance of the recent developments between Austria and Germany must be viewed against this background. It has been recognised that the Anschluss between Austria and Germany was inevitable but at the same time both France and Italy, not to say Great Britain, have hitherto tacitly expressed their resolve to prevent any such unification materialising. The reason for this is obvious. Once Hitler establishes himself in Vienna he would be in a position to menace, and subsequently subdue, not only the Balkan States, but also Mussolini's Italy. To France this is an unwelcome prospect because anything that contributes to make Germany more powerful is potentially a threat to French security. From the point of view of Great Briain, this development is undesirable not only because Germany thus acquires increased military and economic strength, but because, by her proximity to the Near East, Germany would be in a position to threaten the approach to India, which, as is well-known, is one of the vital interests that British Imperialism must defend at all costs.

Detaching Mussolini

It is no wonder, therefore, that during the last two or three days there have been feverish activities in the Foreign Offices of Great Britain, France and Italy. In particular, Mr. Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister, has renewed the overtures made to Mussolini last summer. Long consultations have been taking place in Downing Street between the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, and Signor Grandi, the Italian Ambassador in London. The object of these discussions can only be to try to detach Mussolini from the notorious Rome-Berlin Axis by presenting to him in vivid colours the sinister implications of Hitler's latest move from the point of view of security of Italy. Mussolini, however, is an extraordinarily shrewd dictator. He must surely be aware of the full significance of Hitler's move. Nevertheless, it is obvious that it will not in any way pay him to pretend that Great Britain could be of any material assistance to him. The more stubbornly he clings to his friendship, with Hitler the higher will be the price that he will be able to demand from Mr. Chamberlain for general co-operation in international affairs. Above all, he has been striving with might and main to secure British recognition of his Abyssinian Empire, and to-day it looks as though he would obtain not only this but a good many other concessions as well in return for a promise to co-operate with Great Britain in the Mediterranean and possibly also, if the emergency should arise, in confronting Hitler with a joint protest.

France's Anxiety

More concerned than even Great Britain and Italy in this matter is France. For France is bound by treaties to safeguard the integrity of Czechoslovakia. Now, one aspect of Hitler's "conquest" of Austria is that it would enable him to attain another principal object of his foreign policy, namely, the extinction of Czechoslovakia, which is not only a democratic State and hence anathema to him, but also because Czechoslovakia is the direct link between Germany, and the Soviet Union. And Hitler's domination of Czechoslovakia would thus put him in a position to move his forces, when necessary, right up to the Soviet Frontier without meeting any distance. Since France is bound by treaties to come to the assistance of Czechoslovakia and, since she will undertake no such major military obligation without a previous understanding with Great Britain, it is understood that the Chautemps Government have instructed their Ambassador in London, M. Corbin, to put the French view before the British Government here and to urge upon Mr. Chamberlain the necessity of taking a firm stand even at this late hour.

So far, however, Mr. Eden, as the spokesman of the British Government in this matter, has given no indications of what line he proposes to take. As those who have been following British Foreign policy during the last two years are aware, this non-committal attitude is entirely in the tradition. Answering questions the other day in the House of

(Continued on page 9 Col 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

IT IS PAST—FOR THE PRESENT

The ministerial crisis seems to have ended both in the U. P. and Bihar—at any rate for the present. From each province has been issued a joint statement by the Governor and the Premier stating that they have arrived at an agreement in the matter of the release of political prisoners and all the Ministers have returned to their duties. Several cases of prisoners have been already examined by the Ministers and all those prisoners will be released very soon. And so batch will follow batch, and it may be assumed that all the prisoners will be released in a few days, rather than weeks.

'BE PREPARED FOR THE WORST."

One must not, however, assume too much. As Sardar Vallabhbhai rightly warns us, "we must always be prepared for the worst." It is true that the Congress emerges from the crisis stronger than it ever was. But that very fact will make the British Government more determined than ever to have their way in any future conflict with the the Congress. They thought that Congress Ministers, who had undertaken a host of constructive schemes and thereby won popularity, would be loath to resign and that their compliance without resignation would lessen their popularity. But the British authorities again miscalculated the strength and aspirations of the Congress and chose a weak issue in challenging it to a fight. But they will be more careful in the future. That makes it necessary for the Congress, too, to be more vigilant and to be prepared for the worst.

CONGRESS AND BUSINESSMEN.

A strong plea for closer contact between the Congress and businessmen was made by the Congress President at a gathering of Bombay business magnates organised in his honour by Mr. M. C. Ghia. Both the President and Mr. Ghia rightly stressed the point that in the present condition of the country it was not desirable, either from the economic or the political point of view, to divorce business from politics. The Congress campaign of Swadeshi is both economic and political and it behoves businessmen, who are most directly benefited by it, not only to support the campaign but also the Congress which is the foremost body that carries it on vigorously. It is also necessary that businessmen should give to Labour a due share of the benefit they derive from Swadeshi. Mr. Ghia himself gave a timely warning to businessmen that, if capitalism was to exist at all, ways and means must be found and adopted to ameliorate the condition of the labouring classes. The Congress is the foremost body that seeks to safeguard the interests of both Capital and Labour justly and, therefore, deserves to be wholeheartedly supported by both the classes.

WELCOME FIGURES

A decline in imports is not necessarily an advantage. But a decline in the imports of foreign cloth in India is an unmixed blessing. We are, therefore, happy to note from Sir James Grigg's Budget speech that the revised estimate of customs revenue for 1937-38 show a decrease of Rs. 59 lakhs on cotton fabrics of British manufacture and of Rs. 70 lakhs on "cotton fabrics not of British manufacture". Referring to this, Sir James remarked: "The decrease under 'cotton fabrics not of British manufacture' is of course due to the war between Japan and China, but it is noticeable that British piece-goods have not participated in the resultant advantage to Japan's competitors in the Indian market. That advantage has accrued entirely to the domestic producer whose steadily increasing out-turn has been accompanied by a steady decline in our total imports from abroad. It is up to the Indian industry to make every effort to maintain the advantage it has adventitiously gained.

Wanted Committee Of Co-ordination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Government have already appointed so many committees and have stolen march over other provinces, so far so good. But the crying need is to co-ordinate the working of the various Government Departments and private bodies doing work of village improvement in the Presidency. A committee on village improvement, with Mr. Hamid A. Ali, Esq., I.C.S., retired, late Collector of Satara, as Chairman, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, N. D.; Rev. Fairbank of Vadala, Mr. Bhagavat of Poona, Mr. Balubhai Mehta of Kasara, a representative of the Deccan Agriculturists' Association, Poona and some other equally recognised rural workers from N. D. and S. D. as members, would be very helpful. The U. P. Government have already appointed such a committee to help them in rural uplift work.—Yours, etc.,

K. A. KSHIRSAGAR.

Dhulia.

WITOUT COMMENT

"Britons may voluntarily wish to do so, but the Government holds that the Japanese Government are responsible for seeing that no Japanese attacks are made on British nationals or property."

—British reply to Jap. demand for withdrawal from the north of the Yangtse.

* * *

The expenses in connection with the Waziristan operations last year amounted to one crore and seventy-six lakhs of rupees.

It's costly job doing good to barbarians. We offer our admiring sympathy to Civilisation's volunteers.

Verily the path of road-making is very hard.

* * *

The joint statement by the Governnor and Premier of Bihar, and of U. P. too, says that they have taken particular note of "the statements made by His Excellency the Governor-General and Mahatma Gandhi on the present situation and the recent developments as well as of the resolution of the Indian National Congress held at Haripura."

Your Excellencies! How COULD you.

By the way we wonder what the joint reaction of the Governor and Premier of Bengal and of the Punjab too, would be

* * *

The Congress belongs to the masses, says President Bose.

That is immaterial. What is more to the point is that by virtue of Divine will as expressed in Acts of Parliament, the masses belong to British trustees.

* * *

Mrs. Tyabji, speaking on behalf of the Muslim League, offered congratulations to the Bombay Government from their budget proposals and what they have promised to do for the people.

Thanks and so on. But the good lady should beware of cutting the ground from under the feet of the Muslim League. And what will the Leader say?

* * *

The Committee to organise the Bengal Muslim League has invited the All-India Muslim League to hold its special session in Calcutta.

The farther you are from Shahidganj the better you will be able to aver—deal with the problem.

* * *

This decision, we note, was taken after considering a letter from Mr. Jinnah.

We could never have possibly had any doubt about it.

* * *

The Sind Prime Minister has presented a surplus budget.

There is much to be said for doing nothing.

Our felicitations to Sir Ghulam Husain.

By the way, the Muslim League representative, if any, should have praised Sir Ghulam Husain for promising nothing for the good of the people.

* * *

THAT'S THAT

As a sequel to the Berchtesgaden Agreement reports and comments unwelcome to Berlin have been prohibited in Austrian Government.

Autre pays autre moeures.

But it shows that Austria and Schuschnigg are still far behind Britain and Chamberlain.

* * *

General Hertzog expresses complete confidence in Mr. Chamberlain.

When the officer turns to flee, the instinct of self-preservation develops a rout, the rank and file following the officer with complete confidence.

* * *

According to Madame Tabouis Italy wants a foothold in the Balearic but may agree not to instal herself alone.

As a compromise she would we dare say consent to the company of Germany.

* * *

Bomb Shells Stolen
—Press headline.

No. It couldn't be Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

* * *

The conversation had turned on the ways of wives.

"Well", said Brown, "when my wife and I have an argument I always have the last word."

"Oh", exclaimed someone. "You do?"

Brown nodded.

"Yes, I apologise."

Congress' Unique Hold On People

Sardar Speaks Out On Thursday's Stampede

(Continued from Page 1)

when there were thousands of women and children.

Congress meetings were bound to be very big, and whatever be the strength of the volunteers in attendance, if the audience did not fully co-operate, it would be impossible to hold such meetings.

UNIQUE HOLD OF CONGRESS.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, addressing the meeting, said that the way they had accorded reception to Subhas Babu showed the strength and the hold of the Congress on the people in Bombay. At such a big meeting as was held on Thursday last, it was not possible for them to give a reception in the way they desired to give, because they could not maintain discipline. Now the result was that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had to incur heavy expenditure making all these elaborate arrangements which would have been unnecessary if only they maintained a little discipline. It had been observed as a principle that no policeman should be present to maintain order at any Congress meeting. But that was not possible owing to the scenes they had witnessed on the last occasion. At Haripura lakhs of people came to witness the Congress proceedings. There was heavy traffic rush throughout the session. But not a single policeman was allowed to come near the place anywhere for a distance of three to four miles. The volunteers were able to manage the whole thing in a perfect manner, because the crowds behaved in a disciplined manner.

RELY ON SELF.

They must all remain peaceful. After all, what had happened? There was a failure of the loud-speakers. Should that have caused so much stampede on the part of the crowd. It was a characteristic of the machine that occasionally and quite unexpectedly it fails. That was why Mahatma Gandhi emphasised on relying on one-self rather than relying too much on a machine.

Welcoming the Congress President, Sardar Vallabhbhai said that the programme of the Congress President was very heavy and they should not tire him out. In him the nation possessed a great and able leader and they should see that his energies were not spent in these receptions.

Referring to the constitutional crisis, Sardarji pointed out that at Haripura they had kept the door open for negotiations. The British people were very shrewd, and finding that the Congress was strong, they had come to a very early settlement. For he thought that the crisis would not be settled so soon. The shrewdness of the British in solving this issue so quickly, deserved congratulations (laughter).

SPIRIT OF SERVICE

Now they had demonstrated to the world that the Congress was not a petty organisation that it was made out to be in the past. The Congress had shown in the little scope provided in the Government of India Act, that the Congress was the most responsible representative institution of the people of India. The Ministers by their examplary conduct and by their willingness to accept a small salary of Rs. 500 a month, showed during the seven months of their office that they possessed a real spirit of service and sacrifice and that India was a poor country which could not afford higher salaries than that sum (applause). They could appreciate the reactions of such an action of the Ministries, on others who drew far bigger salaries. The Congress had by now made it abundantly clear that it had the interests of the workers and the peasants formost in the Congress programme. What the Congress had done during the seven months of its office, no other Government in India since the advent of the British in India had done (applause).

Concluding Sardarji said that they all opposed Federation. The Congress was not spoiling for a fight, but if it came the Congress would never shirk. There was not one organisation which had supported the Federation, and if this scheme was doomed who was responsible for it? (laughter).

THEN AND NOW

Rising amidst prolonged cheers, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose said that he came to Bombay nearly after six years and he thanked them for the reception they gave him. Indeed he knew that the reception was not meant for him. He was but a humble soldier of the Congress (applause). Their reverence, regard and love which they had so spontaneously manifested were not for the President of the Congress, but for the Congress itself, which was their own organisation. He knew that in Bombay, the people would have the same affection and regard for the man who occupied the Presidential Gadi.

Six years ago, when he came to Bombay the police constantly followed him and when he reached Kalyan, they put him under arrest. To-day it was the same city and they were the same policemen but the atmosphere had completely changed (applause). This he would consider as a big step towards progress of the nation in its march for freedom. He knew Independence was far, far away. But this step marked an advance towards approaching that goal of freedom.

Surveying the political situation, Subhas Babu observed that Bombay took a most glorious part in the last Civil Disobedience campaign and that brought prestige not only to Bombay but to the whole of India. Subsequently there was an atmosphere of political depression and Lord Willingdon's Government believed that the Congress was down and out. But that was far from truth. The clearest proof of the strength of the Congress was furnished when the Congress candidates were returned to the legislatures in the last elections by thumping majorities. In the Midnapore District, where even to-day the Congress organisations were illegal—the only district in the whole of India where ban on the Congress still existed—and from where the District officials sent confidential reports to the Governors and the Governor-General that the movement was crushed and the Congress was floored, all the seats were captured by the Congress and with thumping majorities in every case. (Applause.)

CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS

Next, dealing with the constitutional crisis, Subhas Babu observed that the Governor's assurance that he would not interfere with the Congress Cabinet's decisions marked a great success to India. What was the reason that the Governor in the United Provinces, who so readily interfered, became within four or five days, amiable and gave the required assurance? The reasons was that the British had realised that the Congress of 1938 was not the Congress of 1934 or 1935. (Applause).

Now what was the message of Haripura to the nation? There was the issue of Federation looming large on the horizon. On this issue there might be the resumption of the non-violent struggle and for this the nation must get ready. But there was an inherent weakness among the people.

He deplored the lack of discipline on the part of the people. To strengthen the Congress organisation and bring about discipline in the Congress ranks was a supreme necessity. A huge number of people, the Kisans had joined the Congress. The Congress machinery devised to deal with the membership of one lakh could not be expected to function efficiently when called upon to deal with a membership of say 8 or 9 lakhs.

ORGANISE VOLUNTEERS

Again he was surprised to find that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had no volunteer corps under its control. There were hundreds of volunteers attached to various institutions in the city, but not a single volunteer corps attached to the Congress. This was the case everywhere in India and their first task was to organise volunteers in every place in the country. The lack of volunteer organisations contributed to the weakness of the Congress organisation and they should remedy this defect at the earliest. Under the able leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai Haripura had shown the wonders of organisation and discipline. This was the second message of the Haripura Congress.

Then there was the constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi, such as the spread of Khadi, the village industries and the uplift of the Harijans. This was a programme in which Mahatma Gandhi had put forth a great drive and had given the whole programme a momentum. There was work for thousands of women who could take part in this. This was the third message of the Haripura Congress.

In the legislatures the Congress Ministries were carring on with the work of relief to the workers and peasants. Especially in Bombay the Congress Government tackled the Labour Problem, and he had every hope that the Ministry would be able to provide relief to the workers. If the difficulties of the workers and the peasants were solved, there was no doubt, Congress would have added strength.

OUR SUPREME TASK

The supreme issue before the country was to put an end to slavery. Inside the Congress there were no distinctions of community or class. There was no discrimination of rich and poor of the capitalist and the worker. All were alike. All of them in India bore the same stamp on their faces—that of slavery. The message of complete independence was the greatest message of the Congress. (Applause.)

TRIBUTE TO JAWAHARLAL

During the last two years, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had carried on a whirlwind campaign in every village and gave a magnificent impetus to the national movement, at a time when there was a political depression in the country. (Applause.) It was in no small measure due to the great services of Pandit Jawaharlal that the Congress had become revitalised. If they had to fight the British Government, they must have organisation and discipline. The British had vast advantages on their side. They had an army, great resources and above all they were well-organised and highly disciplined. But with all that he could say that no power could resist the united voice of the whole people of India. (Applause). He wished to make it clear that they had no quarrel with the individuals, they were fighting against the system and there could be no compromise so long as the principle of self-determination for India was not recognised. In the hands of the Indians, a great weapon was placed in the shape of non-violence. Though this was a novel weapon in the history of the world, it had proved what great things could be achieved with this weapon. This was a golden opportunity for India to fight for her freedom having regard to both the internal conditions and external conditions.

Bombay was said to be the Gateway of India. But the British came through the gateway of Bengal, and Bombay should provide the exit for them. (Laughter).

BE PREPARED

Concluding, Subhas Babu said that it was quite possible that the Congress might achieve its objective without launching another fight, but the best of way for preparing to achieve a victory was by preparing oneself to face any fight that might come to his lot.

He fervently appealed to the people to go forward with the message of freedom, unity and discipline and whether there was going to be a fight or not, there was a glorious future for everyone in this country. (Applause).

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Paramount Power And Indian States

Sir "C. P." On Question Of Intervention In Internal Affairs

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 27.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore has issued the following statement:—

"At the conclusion of the address to the Travancore Legislative Assembly on Feb. 2, I had stated that according to the relevant treaties the grant of responsible Government can only be made by the consensus of the Maharaja and Paramount power.

Adverting to my speech, Earl Winterton said in the Commons that it was not the policy of the Paramount Power in ordinary circumstances to intervene in the internal affairs of full-powered states. With reference to the proposals for constitutional advances he added that the consent of the Paramount Power has not been required before such advance is approved by the various princes nor so far as he was aware, had it been sought in such matters. He further said that the Paramount power would, under ordinary circumstances, confine itself to tendering advice when consulted.

A reference to the treaties concluded in the 18th and 19th centuries between the Paramount Power and the various Indian states and political and constitutional practice that has grown up under these treaties will demonstrate how far Earl Winterton's statement has advanced the position. In Travancore, article Nine of the Treaty of 1805 and practice there under have been guiding factors and it may also be noted that in Article 19 of the Mysore Treaty of 1913 which is one of the latest agreements between the Paramount Power and a major Indian state, it has been laid down that "no material change in the system of administration now in force shall be made without the consent of the Governor-General-in-Council.

When these facts are borne in mind, it will be recognised that Earl Winterton has contributed a new and important chapter to the history of mutual relations between the Paramount Power and Indian States.—A. P.

MARWARIS' QUOTA IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE

Subhas Babu's Tribute: Advice To Be Ready For Fight

"It is a matter for great pleasure that the Marwari community in Bombay no less than the Marwari community in Calcutta, have been playing their honourable part in the fight for national freedom," observed Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, at a reception given in his honour by the Marwari Sammelan, Bombay, on Sunday afternoon, at Madhav Baug.

Mr. Mukundlal Pitti, who presided at the meeting, presented the Congress President, with an address enclosed in a beautiful casket.

Mr. Govindram Seksaria, said that though they had the name Marwari Sammelan, theirs was a non-communal, progressive organisation and they had never lagged behind any other community in their service to the nation.

Mr. Madhav Prasad Sharma said that though the Marwaris in Bombay did not number more than 30,000, they had all along maintained a nationalist and progressive outlook and mingled freely with the other communities.

FOLLOW IN SUBHAS' FOOTSTEPS

Mr. Umashanker Dixit said that the best homage they could pay to such a great personality as the President of the Indian National Congress, was to follow in his footsteps and always to carry out the message of the Congress. The world had grown too small and no one could afford to stand aloof while stirring events happened in the country. He was glad that the Marwaris had their fair share in their contribution to national progress, and would always be ready to participate again if the time came.

Subhas Babu, replying, said that he was glad to find that Marwaris in Bombay as in Calcutta were taking a creditable part in the national movement. He was gratified to learn that they had all along maintained a broad vision, because unless such an outlook prevailed it was impossible to attain unity. Their task would not be finished until India had won freedom and for this purpose they should be ready for a fight which was bound to come sooner or later.

MARRIAGE OF MR. BEG MAHOMED'S SON

The wedding of Mr Ali Mahomed, son of Mr. Abubaker A. Beg Mahomed, was celebrated on Saturday in Beg Mahomed Bagh, Mahomed Ali Road. The Bagh was very tastefully decorated and illuminated. There was a large gathering present.

WARDHA SCHEME FOR MADRAS

Govt. Plans For Vernacularisation Of Secondary Education

MADRAS, Feb. 26.

A conference consisting of Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Minister for Education, Mr. R. M. Statham, Director of Public Instruction, Mr. C. H. Masterman, Secretary for the Department of Education and Public Health and Mr. C. J. Varkey, Parliamentary Secretary, was held yesterday at the Minister's room.

The Conference considered the scheme of reorganisation of Secondary Education. It is learnt that there was a general agreement on the main lines of reforms as indicated in the G. O. of June last.

Certain aspects of the educational reforms such as bifurcation of secondary schools, which have to be considered by the University authorities were referred to the three Universities in the Presidency.

As regards vernacularisation of secondary education, the Conference decided that this reform should be introduced next year in the whole of the Presidency except in bye-lingual and multi-lingual areas where this reform could not be introduced at present.

WARDHA SCHEME.

As regards the Wardha scheme there was a general agreement that it should be introduced as an experimental measure in one school in each district next year. Government having already decided to introduce Hindi in about 100 schools, the conference decided that the publication of suitable text books in Hindi should be undertaken by the Government immediately. It was also decided that the curriculum of education should be lightened so as not to make the syllabus too heavy. The question of the availability of suitable text books in the event of the vernacularisation of secondary education was also considered.

The Director of Public Instruction is understood to have informed the conference that suitable text books are available for the purpose. If necessary, however, the Government will publish suitable text books for the lower classes.—United Press.

SERVICE AND SELF-SACRIFICE

Necessary Adjuncts For Non-violent Struggle

The last round of public receptions for the day was given to Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, at Popatwadi, Kalbadevi, on Sunday night, when men, women and children heard his message, even from the housetops.

Sjt. Bose expressed confidence that, in Bombay, legislation to better the lot of the workers in factories, as a result of the recent inquiry into their conditions, would be put through.

The necessary adjuncts for non-violent struggle, he thought, would be service and the spirit of self-sacrifice.

Concluding he hoped that during the coming struggle for complete independence, which was their avowed goal, people of this country would rise equal to the occasion.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who presided over the meeting, remarked that when the country was practically handed over to the Police during the last Civil Disobedience Movement, when repression of the type that had never been seen before was set on foot, it was felt that the outward manifestations of national sentiments and feelings among the people had ceased, and an impression was created that the national spirit of the people had died or was lying dormant.

Government at the time had also gathered a similar impression.

But subsequent events in the country had belied that impression.

Sardar Patel felt confident that within a very short time all the Provinces in India would be ruled by Congress. And it followed, even if non-Congress Ministries held sway in certain Provinces, that they had to emulate the example of the Congress by placing before their respective Provinces a programme similar to that of the Congress. If they failed to do so, then people of those Provinces would clamour for the Congress programme and a Congress Ministry. Either way, he thought, it was a triumph for the Congress.

INDIA WANTS YOUTH WITH SPIRIT OF SERVICE

Subhas' Exhortation To City National Medicos

India enslaved or free, required the services of her sons and daughters in a spirit of service and, sacrifice, declared Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, addressing a gathering of medical students at the National Medical College, on Sunday evening.

Subhas Babu appealed to the students that they should qualify not merely as medical practitioners, but as the true and patriotic servants of their motherland. He exhorted them not to hanker after service, which was in itself a symbol of slavish mentality, it was easier for them as medical men to go into the country and start their careers as independent and free persons.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, who presided over the meeting, welcomed Subhas Babu and said that the youngest President of the Congress had in him compressed the energy, heroism and sacrifice of many a noble patriot in India. Under his leadership he had every hope the nation would progress in its march towards freedom.

INDIA WANTS YOUNG MEN

Addressing the meeting, Subhas Babu said that he had listened with deep interest of the origin and growth of this national institution which was started by patriotic doctors during the first Civil Disobedience Movement days. He would ask the students what traditions they would uphold to distinguish them as students of the National Medical College from the other students? They should be prepared to answer this question, when the time would come. Whether enslaved or free India wanted young men and young women with a spirit of Service and Sacrifice. India in bondage wanted these young persons for securing liberty, and a free India wanted them in order to build up a new nation and new civilisation in this ancient land. (Applause). He strongly advised the students not to go in for jobs for that smacked of slavishness. If they had that spirit of service, they would have upheld the traditions of their institution, and would have justified themselves as students of the National Medical College. (Applause).

After Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi distributed the prizes to the students, Dr. D. H. Dudha, Principal, made a fervent appeal to the Congress Ministry to remember that the National College came into existence because a band of youngmen who came out of the Colleges during the Civil Disobedience Movement decided to do service to the humanity. This institution had languished in the past for want of funds, and were it not for the heroic efforts of the late Dr. Nair and Dr. M. Venkatrao, he could not say where the institution would have been. (Applause). He appealed to the Ministers to see that the institution did not die a premature death.

WILL GOVT. COME TO HELP?

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, replying, said that he had every hope that the institution would flourish. They expected the present Government to come to their help. He would say that the Government was buried deep under so many claims and so many obligations that they would pity the poor Government. (Laughter). In course of time, there was no doubt, the institution would be able to grow both in status and in strength. As regards the desire to convert the L.C.P.S. courses into M.B.B.S. courses, the matter should be taken up with the Faculty of Medicine, Bombay University. He hoped that the Congress Ministry would be able to do what it could, but they must remember the difficulties of a Cabinet, which was ready to forego a revenue of nearly 3 crores of rupees within the next few years.

BE TRUE TO YOUR PROFESSION

Advising the medical practitioners he said that their profession was the noblest and the power to heal was the privilege of the few. Their success or failure depended not so much on their medicines as on the spirit they would bring into their profession. The relations between the patient and the doctor were based on perfect confidence, and he was sure that the students would be able to uphold the highest traditions of the profession.

BIHAR BAN LIFTED

Government Cancel Proscription Notifications

PATNA, Feb. 26.

The Government of Bihar have cancelled their notifications proscribing the following publications between the year 1924 and 1935:—

Rastriya Ghasien; Bhartiyo, Mahatma Gandhi; Kutni Biyog; Communist Party ke Chahti hai; Vijoy Sundri; Chollaria; Swadeshoddhar ke Kunji; Ran Nimantran (an invitation to war); Rashtriya Tarang (the national wave); Azadi ke Nushkhe (prescription for liberty); Swatantra Bharat ka Singhnad; Rastriya Jhankar; Rashtriya Geet Sangrah; Rastriya Geet; Swaraji Lahar; Gandhi Murli; Appeal to the police brethren in Hindi; Swatantrata ka Bigul; Azadi ki Hunkar (the roaring of freedom); Rashtriya Gayan; Swarajya Digdarshan; Rashtriya Talwar; Bharatiya Sankhnad; Mahatma Gandhi Prakash (4th Edition); Raja Kunwar Singh, in Hindi; Bekason ke Ansur, Rashtriya Gitawali; "What and whom do we stand for ?"; Lavan Lila Ba Namak Satyagraha Natak Prabhat in Hindi; Congress ki Lalkar; the Truth about Tarapore shooting and a note on "Government excesses in Bihar."—United Press.

ECONOMIC INQUIRY COMMITTEE

Sir P. Thakurdas To Be Chairman?

The "Lokshakti", Poona, is responsible for the news that Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas has been appointed by the Government as Chairman of the Economic Enquiry Committee, Dr. K. R. V. K. Rao of the Ahmedabad College, Secretary, Prof. C. N. Vakil and Dr. Patil of Malavali, as members.

INDUSTRIAL ADVISORY BOARD

On the Industrial Advisory Board, under the chairmanship of the Director of Industries, the same paper adds, Messrs. Jal A. D. Naoroji, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala M.L.A., (Bombay), Mr. M. C. Ghia M.L.A., (Bombay), Mr. N. G. Powar, Engineer, Poona, Mr. Ogale, Senior Partner of the Ogale Glass Works, Dr. Thammankatti of Gadag, will be some of the members.

STOP PRESS

ATTACK ON DR. E. BIRT.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 27.

One of the most prominent German residents in China, Dr. Edward Birt was attacked this morning just outside the international settlement by a Japanese soldier who is alleged to have been drinking. The soldier slashed Dr. Birt's head and face with a dagger, shouting "English Pig". Dr. Birt who was riding on a horse, was saved by two Chinese policemen in Japanese employ, who held the assailant back. Doctors fear that Dr. Birt who is 57, may lose an eye.—Reuter.

CHINESE CLAIM DENIED BY JAPS.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 27.

The Chinese claim that they have sunk a destroyer and a gunboat at Wuhu is strenuously denied by the Japanese naval spokesman. He admitted that the Chinese raided westward of Wuhu, but he said that bombs were dropped indiscriminately and there was no material damage.—Reuter.

GRAZ SURROUNDED BY FEDERAL TROOPS.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.

Machineguns were posted at Graz and in the neighbourhood in the course of the night, according to a message from Vienna. The town has been surrounded by troops of the Federal army, and military aeroplanes are continually circling over the town. There were no demonstrations and clashes hitherto, but calm reigns in the town. The above measures are stated to have been taken in order to prevent demonstrations of any kind.—Reuter.

Service Of Motherland, First And Last

Principal Aim Of Training In Boy Scout Movement

PREMIER KHER STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF ITS NATIONALISATION

The hope that a united and All-India National Scout Organisation would be soon formed in India, was expressed by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, presiding over the annual Municipal Scout Rally, which came off on Sunday.

"I will not go into any controversies or disputes about the formula or pledge on this occasion," he observed, "but I may state that personally I feel that the minimum requirement necessary for recognition by the International Bureau, namely, God and Country, appear to me a very satisfactory solution which will help to secure unity and co-ordination of all the provinces and States."

More than 3,000 Municipal scouts and cubs participated in the Rally and the Premier made special reference to the remarkable feats of rescue work, involved and displayed, by the scouts to show how inhabitants of a house on fire were rushed to safety and the fire extinguished.

A large number of ladies was present on the occasion

Mr. M. M. Killedar, Chairman of the Schools' Committee, inviting the Premier to preside over the function said that there were 147 scout troops and cubpacks under the Bombay Municipality, with a total of nearly 3,800 scouts and cubs in them. They were under nearly 150 scout and cub-masters

After referring to the value of the Scout Movement, he said that the special feature of the year was the "declaration of our scout Association as an independent unit, at the instance of the Municipal Corporation, pending final decision in the matter, to be taken later on." "The inner working of the Municipal Scouts in the several spheres of activity is of course," he added, "not affected by this event."

After performing the prize distribution ceremony, Mr. B. G. Kher in the course of his speech said:

"The Boy Scout training should be essentially an educational scheme aiming at supplementing the education that our children obtain in the schools, thus enabling them to serve their motherland. I understand the aim of the Scout Association is, among others, to help the boys of India, irrespective of race, creed or caste, to become good citizens of the Motherland, which it proposes to do by catering to the training of the boys on the following four lines: (1.) Character training, (2.) Training in Physical Culture, (3.) Developing a taste for handicrafts and hobbies, (4.) Training in selfless service to others.

MAIN IDEA OF SCOUT MOVEMENT.

"If this were all there would be nothing to find fault with in the Movement. But in the past the main idea behind the Boy Scout Movement has been to support and strengthen the forces of Imperialism, and that is the reason why when in recent times the surging tide of self-respect and patriotism found scope for self-expression, there were universal protest and indignation at some of the remarks of the founder of the B. P. Scout Movement.

"Personally I think that until there is a truly national All-India Scout Organisation to foster and co-ordinate the movement, it will not make satisfactory progress.

Continuing, he said:—

"In the recent history of the Boy Scout Movement in India, I have had occasion to go somewhat into the details of this training, and I find that where the methods of training have been conducted on right lines, there is no doubt that a great deal of the aims can be realised. The open-air life involved in outdoor games, camping, hiking, mountaineering, swimming is a splendid aid for the development of the body. The spirit of putting others before one's self is a virtue of the highest order, and the encouragement that the Movement aims to give to the service of other people at all times is praiseworthy.

"In most of the countries where this Movement has been worked with advantages, I notice that it is an intensely patriotic one. It is this patriotic touch, which was not sufficiently stressed in the methods adopted till now in this country, where control from outside and official control inside came in the way of the national aspirations of the workers in the movement.

NATIONALISE THE MOVEMENT.

"It would be a sorry state of affairs, if the destiny of our boys was left in the hands of people who were not alive to the national sense of honour and the needs of the hour. I must congratulate the Municipal Corporators of this City to be among the first in the field to recognise this fact. The lead given by the Corporation was soon followed all over the Presidency, and I am glad to see that an earnest effort has been made, not only in this province, but in several of the other provinces and States in India, to place the movement on sound national lines. One good result of this has been that there has been an effort among the various Scout Associations to come together in order to form one national association for the whole of India which, we pray, might soon be established.

Coming to the actual work of the Scouters he had watched with great pleasure the excellent service they had rendered in pilgrimages, fairs and other public gatherings all over the country. In several places also, Boy Scouts had done excellent work in local rural uplift programmes, and had started welfare centres for the uplift of Harijans, as the one at Taikalwadi; but he felt that those most desirable activities of the Scouts were still very spasmodic and had not any great organisation value to the country. To be so, it was necessary that that kind of activity should become part and parcel of the everyday life, not only of the Scout, but the organisation itself.

"This, of course," he said, "depends on leadership." He was not sure that there was not more room for leaders of the right type to be recruited into the movement.

VALUE OF SCOUTING WORK.

Concluding Hon. Mr. Kher said: "I value Scouting because it aims at, among other things bringing together boys of all castes communities and creeds, in perfect equality and brotherhood. In a country like ours with its communal dissensions and differences, this movement furnishes splendid opportunities to inculcate in the minds of the young the noble principles of brotherhood, equality and relief. A great testimony to the value of Scouting methods has been given by Physical Education Committee appointed by Government by approving some of the Scout games and activities, such as camping, etc., in the physical development of the boy."

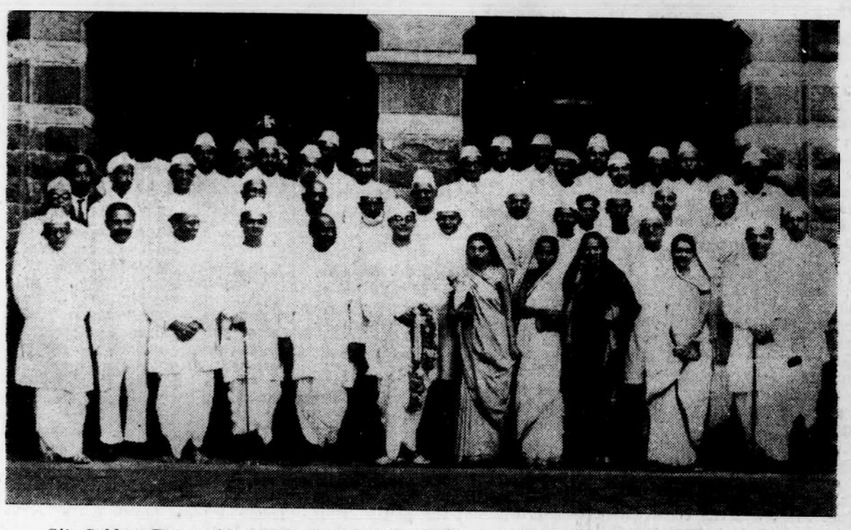
"These are advantages" he added, very desirable indeed, but I would not value any training which does not keep in view that the principal aim of such training should be one of service, first and last, to the Motherland.

Concluding, Mr. Kher hoped that the organisation would keep that aim foremost in their minds.

LATE MR. M. M. KAMDAR

Death Of Well-Known Lawyer

"The Chronicle" regrets to announce the death, which occurred as a result of motor accident of Mr. M. M. Kamdar, a well-known Bombay lawyer. Mr. Kamdar, accompanied by his son, who drove the car, left Bombay on Friday evening for Mahableshwar. Near Talegaon as a result of collision between the car and a lorry Mr. Kamdar received severe injury causing instantaneous death. Mr. Kamdar's son received slight injuries. Mr. Kamdar practised as a Solicitor for a number of years. Some years ago he became an Advocate and practised on the original side of the High Court. He leaves behind his widow, Mrs. Ramabai Kamdar, who took prominent part in the first Civil Disobedience movement in 1930, and a large family. The uthmana ceremony of the deceased will take place at his house "Sagar Tarang", Napean Sea Road at 3 p.m. to-day.



Sjt. Subhas Bose paid a visit to members of the Bombay Legislatures' Congress Party, at the Assembly Hall on Saturday, when Bombay Ministers and Speaker of Bombay Assembly, President of the Bombay Council, and Sardar Patel were also present.

"PERMANENT HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY" IN BENGAL

Dr. Tagore's Message To Hindu-Muslim Unity Conference

MURSHIDABAD, Feb. 26.

Before the commencement of the open session at 2/30 p.m. the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, President-elect of the All Bengal Hindu-Muslim Unity Conference was accorded a reception by the Members of the Reception Committee at the entrance to the "Pandal."

After the Chairman of the Reception Committee had delivered his speech, messages wishing success to the Conference from All India Leaders were read.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore in his message says: It is but appropriate that the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, true to the traditions of the noble family, which has for generations been responsible for the Government of our land, should have taken the lead in the matter. I hope that under his wise guidance the conference will pave the way for a permanent unity between the Hindus and Moslems of Bengal.

SIR P. C. RAY.

Sir P. C. Ray says: To me it has always been a puzzle. Why there should be any divergence of views. The majority of the population of north-east Bengal is Moslem and if measures such as primary education and sanitation are taken in hand our Moslem brothers will benefit more than Hindus. Hindus and Moslems should stand shoulder to shoulder in removing the grievances, social, political and economic.

OTHER MESSAGES.

The other messages are from Sir Hassan, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, Mr Yakub Hassan, Minister of Madras, Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, Mr. Asaf Ali, Mrs. Vijaylakshmi Pandit, Sir Ghulam Hossain Hidayatulla, Premier of Sind, Raja Narendranath, Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister of Madras, and Mr. Nityananda Kanungo, Minister of Orissa.—A. P.

REPRESENTATION IN SERVICES

Unity Conference Subjects Committee Discussion

MURSHIDABAD, Feb. 27.

The Subjects Committee of the Hindu-Muslim Unity Conference did not sit after dinner last night but postponed discussion till this morning.

It is understood, however, that the members had a private discussion until a very late hour and that Mr. J. C. Gupta, Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, Mr. T. C. Goswami, Mr Humayun Kabir and Dr. R. Ahmed participated in it.

It is also understood that the discussion centred round the procedure to be adopted by the conference and the question of representation in the services, but that the discussion was inconclusive arrived at the meeting which commenced at 8-30 this morning.

Talks with the leaders reveal that there is a complete unanimity of opinion and that the discussion is expected to bear results. The deliberations of the open session are expected to conclude this evening when the delegates will leave for their respective destinations.—A. P.

INDISSOLUBLY BOUND

MURSHIDABAD, Feb. 27.

The Subjects Committee of the Hindu-Muslim Unity Conference after eight hours' deliberations, unanimously passed a resolution reiterating its faith in the fundamental and indissoluble unity of economic and political interests of the Hindus and Muslims as communities, and declaring that the recent phenomena of intercommunal bitterness and conflict was the manifestation of a political plan of struggle for power in the form of patronage and services among groups and individuals of the middle classes, and this was magnified and made possible by the colossal illiteracy among the masses and was bound to disappear with greater dissemination of knowledge and growth of political consciousness, for which mass education and propaganda should be immediately undertaken.

The open session of the Conference commenced at 3 p.m. attended by about 10,000 persons. —A.P.

LIVE FOR INDIA AND DIE FOR INDIA

Murshidabad's Advice At Unity Conference

MURSHIDABAD, Feb. 27.

"My last words are that those of us who have a spark of true patriot shall never hesitate to think that we should live for India and should die for India".

With these words, Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, the President, concluded the two-day session of the All-Bengal Hindu-Muslim Unity Conference, this evening, which unanimously adopted the resolutions approved by the Subjects Committee.—A. P.

CONTRACTORS TO BE ELIMINATED?

Homi Explains Terms Of Settlement To Standard Wagon Co. Strikers

ASANSOL, Feb. 27.

At the invitation of the management of the Indian Standard Wagon Company and the strikers, Mr. M. Homi, President of the Labour Federation, Jamshedpur, has arrived here.

It is understood that he had a discussion with the management which has agreed to eliminate, as far as possible, all the contractors with the exception of a few within the next two months and to keep a stricter control and check over the relations between them and the workers.

The workmen directly under the company who have also joined the strike will thus have some relief in respect of their hardships.

At a meeting of the strikers yesterday at Hiradur, Mr. Homi explained the terms of the settlement and advised the men to resume work from Monday, February 28.—A. P.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

From lobby reports it transpires that the following members of the Central Assembly have been elected to the Public Accounts Committee:—

Messrs. S. Satyamurthi, B. Das, Prof. Ranga, Sardar Jogindra Singh (Congress), Bhai Parmanand (Congress Nationalist), Mr. Umar Ali Shah (Independent), Mr. Ramsay Scott (European Group), and Captain Sir Sher Mahomed, Khan (nominated non-official).

Only Mr. Nauman (Democrat) failed to secure the minimum number of votes.—United Press.

RUINATION OF ANCIENT GARDEN INDUSTRY OF KANARA

(Continued from page 6)

the competition. From 15-1-38 to 22-2-38 (in one month) the import of betel-nut from Penang and Singapore has come to 10,871 bags! These figures have been carefully compiled by me from local papers started by the growers of inferior nut in the Straits Settlements. To encompass the ruin of the gardeners Nature in her wrath sent down another equally destructive fungus disease attacking the cardamon plant to keep down the cultivation! Here the miseries did not end and the price of the most famous pepper of Kanara, that had once encouraged the early English and Portuguese traders to open their factories in the district to monopolise the pepper trade, also went down! The prejudice of the Forest Department for the garden industry may perhaps have been the reason why Government did not realize the situation in proper time and allowed the district to crumble. Kanara had grown with the growth of its ancient garden industry and when the industry began to deteriorate, due to many causes, the people of the district came on bad days and the gardeners' miseries went multiplying. In their desperation the gardeners started the No-Tax campaign in 1932 in the Siddapur taluka which was the richest garden tract in the district. Even those once quite well-to-do families of gardeners laid aside their family pride and went to the Relief Camps for rice doles on 131/32! No better description of the indifference of the gardeners is possible. As a class the gardeners in Kanara have come to utter grief and many of them can't even manage to carry on their seasonal operations in their gardens after paying the assessment. The coolie gangs of the coastal North and South Kanara districts who helped the seasonal operations had their four months living in the garden tracts of North Kanara and the long attachment they bore to the gardeners, for years, chose to serve them, out of sheer pity, on credit, receiving just sufficient to feed themselves during their working periods in the gardens! This explains the whole situation. During years of prosperity of the gardeners there used to flow into the district not less than Rs. 70,00,000 each year being the sale proceeds of the garden produce sold outside the district and it was this wealth that used to support all trades and professions of the district. With the collapse of the Key Industry of the district there is misery spreading over the entire district.

Raise The Duty

We are told that the Mycologists and Plant-Pathologists are busy investigating the causes of the fungus disease attacking the cardamon. We are also told that the Imperial Agricultural Research Council is busy planning elaborate measures to fight the other fungus disease that has been the bane of betel-nut cultivation. These and such assurances of undertaking would not keep the gardeners alive any longer. Not even any liberal consideration Government may care to give at this late stage would mend matters so long as something effective is not done to discourage the foreign imports of the betel-nut into our markets and this step is beyond the pale of jurisdiction of Provincial Governments. I would not plead for the gardeners of my district alone because gardeners as a class in other Provinces and some of the Indian States must have come on equally bad days: Madras, Bengal, Travancore and Cochin grow more betel-nut than my district grows and the fate of the betelnut-growers everywhere must be the same. It is high time that the Bombay Ministry understands the desperate situation and proceeds straight-way to influence the Central Government to heighten the scale of the duty on the foreign imports of the betelnut as a measure of protection to the home cultivation of the commodity. Nothing short of this may save the ancient industry. I would assume the boldness to urge the Revenue Minister of the Bombay Government himself to move an effective resolution, in all seriousness, during the approaching Legislative Assembly Session, moving the Central Government to levy an additional duty on the betelnut imports from foreign countries and to save the Indian gardeners' vital interests. There is immediate need for the Central Government to move in the matter without much ado else the ancient cultivation would sooner be extinct. Only if the betel-nut market is encouraged to improve, the gardeners as a class, whether in Kanara or in the other Provinces, can afford to wait until the elaborate schemes of the Experts employed or to be employed by the Imperial Agricultural Research Council bear fruit

Wanted Urgent Succour

Astute Collectors and other responsible Revenue Officers who had understood the district condition have, in proper time, sounded a note of warning to Government of the impending danger to the betelnut cultivation of the district by the imports of the nut from the Straits Settlement. In his Preliminary Report on Revenue Revision Settlement of Sirsi, Siddapur and Vellapur talukas—the principal garden area in the district—Mr. Collins has in clearest terms recorded his apprehensions that the foreign imported betel-nut would the sooner be a menace to the garden industry of Kanara. Mr. Maxwell, another far-seeing and sagacious Collector of Kanara, not quite long ago, convinced himself that the foreign betelnut may soon work the ruin of the Kanara gardens. Neither Government nor the M.L.C's. took caution. If the Ministry is pleased to take the needful step and that too without further loss of time and move the Central Government to sanction higher duty on the betelnut imports the situation is likely to be saved; else the district would be sacrificed.

Dr. Mann who had made a critical study of the Kanara conditions while Director of Agriculture has in his terse style has recorded his opinion that he "can see the seriousness of the situation, and how it may develop into a condition which may ruin the district and its people." This is ample warning coming from an agricultural authority of no small credit.

The whole district looks up to the Ministry for urgent succour.

Try To Be Imbued With Spirit Of Service

NO USE HANKERING AFTER GOVERNMENT JOBS

Subhas Babu's Advice To Students

A prophecy that the day of Indian Independence was not far off was made by Sriyut Subhas Chandra Bose, addressing a students' gathering at the Congress House on Sunday evening.

The address which was presented on behalf of the Bombay Students' Union referred to the agony of unemployment, its humiliation and waste and such other problems that confronted the students and said: "We know, our problems, are the expressions of our National slavery and poverty. Our abilities and talents can find avenues of fruitful work only in a free India enjoying democracy of wealth and culture. The National Congress seeks to realise that Freedom and Democracy for our people. We pledge our support in that great endeavour."

Subash Babu, before making any remarks on the questions raised in the address, wanted the students to tell him the meaning of the craze for autographs. It was a kind of occupation that did no good to anybody. It was something that had come over the students during his absence from India. He hoped that other changes that may have occurred would be more welcome.

A WARNING.

Referring to the Madras Conference he said that he had been very much grieved at the split that had appeared in the Students' Federation. He was however much pleased that the split had passed and Unity had been achieved. He warned the students to take a lesson from the split that had appeared in the Trade Union Congress at Nagpur in 1929. If they wanted a particular ideology to preponderate in the Students' Federation they would come to grief. He advised them to regard the Federation as a platform to ventilate their common problems, while allowing fullest toleration for political opinions

Continuing, Subash Bose deplored the mentality of the youths in their search for jobs. Prof. Harold J. Laski of the London School of Economics had told him that since the advent of the Congress Ministries he had received requests from 47 of his Indian students to recommend them to the Congress Premiers for jobs. Subhas Babu said that he felt ashamed when he heard this.

SEVERE STRUGGLE FOR BREAD.

Continuing, he said that he was aware they had to live, and the struggle for bread was very severe. Still they should not run after jobs, particularly Government jobs. They should as far as possible try to serve the country.

That need not necessarily mean that they should take up a political calling. A political career in India involved a lot of sacrifice; but it was wrong to speak of the pains of sacrifice. It would be more correct to speak of the pleasures of sacrifice, for there was a peculiar joy in sacrificing for a cause.

SPIRIT OF SERVICE.

He called upon them to imbue themselves with a spirit of service and do their utmost for the cause of the country in whatever walk of life they found themselves. It was not only for the achievement of the political emancipation of India that this spirit of service was needed. India, enslaved or free, needed this spirit for her reconstruction.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

Continuing Subash Babu said that the Congress Ministers would do their utmost to solve the problem of unemployment. But he warned the students not to expect too much. The Congress Ministers could only succeed if they had in their hands the powers that were now centred at Whitehall. The problem of unemployment could be ultimately solved only when they had stormed the citadel of power and captured it.

That day was not far off. In saying that he was not indulging in a vain hope, but was speaking in the spirit of a student of history. He felt that if only the Indian Nation stood shoulder to shoulder, the British Government would be unable to withstand their demand. He called upon them to prepare for the fight that would bring them the power to solve all their problems.

NO UNDERMINING OF BASIC SANCTIONS OF LAW

Brabourne's Assurance To Europeans

CHITTAGONG, Feb. 27.

"A great responsibility rests on all those who have any influence with the young men now restored to liberty after periods of preventive or punitive detention and my Government while anxious to bring, about that process of appeasement which we all desire, will watch with vigilant sympathy the results of the policy they are pursuing," observed His Excellency Lord Brabourne when replying to addresses of welcome on the occasion of his first official visit to Chittagong to-day.

CO-OPERATION NEEDED.

Lord Brabourne who was accompanied by Lady Brabourne received a great ovation on his arrival. Later he attended a Durbar. His Excellency added "on their behalf and for the sake of the happiness and progress of your district and of Bengal as a whole, I would ask for your willing and wholehearted co-operation in guiding the rising generation away from the pitfalls that have beset so many of their predecessors."

NO CAUSE FOR FEAR.

Replying to an address presented by the Chittagong Branch of the European Association, His Excellency referred to the view taken by Europeans in Chittagong of any possibility of recrudescence of terrorist or violent revolutionary activities and said that they need have no fear that his Government for the sake of any immediate or transitory political advantage would be led to a course which would involve the undermining of the basic sanctions of law.

IMPROVING RIVER CHANNELS.

The Governor paid a visit to the river training works on which according to the address presented by the Commissioner of Chittagong Port Trust, a sum of forty lakhs of rupees will have been spent at the end of the present working season for progressively improving and stabilising the river channels.—A.P.

LEAGUE LEADER CRITICISES CONGRESS PROGRAMME

(Continued from page 12.)

places of Indian politics but times are such and the attitude of our non-Muslim friends so obtuse that their iteration and reiteration becomes imperative. Take, for instance, the question of Separate Electorates. This, perhaps, occupies the first place among the many other charges hurled at us. Has it ever occurred to those who bring forward the charge as to why the Muslims of India have insisted upon separate electorates? Public memory is proverbially short, but there are people still to be found who can speak with knowledge about the state of affairs that prevailed in the joint electorate days of the pre-Morley-Minto Reforms and the Act of 1909.

AVENUES TO SERVICE CLOSED

Throughout the length and breadth of the country, whether in the Provincial or the Imperial Legislative Councils, there was not the ghost of a chance for a Muslim to be elected, and so far as my memory goes, none entered these except through nomination. So far as elections were concerned, we were non-existent! We to, as a people, had a contribution to make to the progress of our country, but all avenues of national service were closed to us and we were relegated to a position which did not accord with our status as a political entity in the country and which was calculated to handicap our future detrimentally. Separate electorates, while bringing us into the picture did not, however, stand in the way of our serving our country, "as the division lists on all questions of national interest and the sacrifices made by us in the national cause, eloquently bear out." In the short period of a decade we were able to stand shoulder to shoulder with our fellow-countrymen in the fight for India's freedom. We were in the front rank of every movement since our political baptism under the All-India Muslim League at Karachi, in 1907, which I had the privilege to welcome as the Chairman of the reception Committee; and on occasions we even outstripped our compatriots who could claim a longer period of activity and wider experience in politics.

COMMUNALISTS

May I here turn for a moment to the numerous attacks hurled at us stigmatising our political attitude as communalistic? The question as to whether the Muslims, as represented by the Muslim League, or the Hindus as represented by the Congress, and its complement, the Hindu Mahasabha, are communalistic, is a subject by itself and could be thrashed out to its logical conclusion, proving that the Hindus by their religion, tradition, culture and social usages, and briefly put, by their mode of thought and code of life, are communalistic to the core. But this is not the occasion when I would like to enter into and discuss the many aspects of this question. Were I a painter, I would place before you two pictures, one of the Muslim, with his arms wide open to embrace all in his fold of universal brotherhood, and the other of the Hindu, with his face turned against the world and his two hands stretched out together with the forbidding palms pushed forward expressing his terrible exclusiveness and acclaiming "Non-Hindus keep off." These two pictures depict the true state of things as far as the outlook of the two communities is concerned. It is easy to carry on a propaganda that the Muslims are never in the right and the Hindus are never in the wrong. That is, however, the mentality of the sister community as we see it in the daily life. Honestly speaking the really rank communalists and even worse are the Hindus, whether sailing under the colours of the Mahasabha or stalking the realm in the garb of Congressmen, a considerable section of whom are Mahasabhites at heart dominating the Congress.

The Congress prides itself in its nationalism, and parades it about in all its activities; but ever since the conclusion of the Round Table Conferences, the highest nationalist zeal it has exhibited is in denouncing the Communal Award and Separate Electorates, alleging that these make for communal disunity. One, however, knows that in actual life there are a thousand and one forces at work for which the Hindu Community is mainly responsible and which keep them and the Muslims apart. As a matter of fact, what pains our friends is that the Communal Award and the Separate Electorates are prejudicial to the Hindu monopoly of power and prestige. As you all know they have now started on a new mode of attack by introducing what they call the "optional clause" in the Bill (now an Act) in the Bombay Assembly to amend the Local Boards Act. Under the guise of introducing an innocent clause which, as they allege, gives only an option to the Muslims, they are only trying to circumvent and undermine the Communal Award. They claim that there is no sinister motive behind it, and that they have done it in the best interests of the Muslims, although they are fully aware of the long history and the struggle behind the question of Separate or Joint Electorates.

THIN END OF WEDGE

We, however, know that this is just the thin end of the wedge, and that there is absolutely no reason or excuse, plausible or otherwise, for this questionable and doubtful platitude on their part of safeguarding Muslim interests. The Muslim public is wide awake now and will not swallow this bitter pill however well and sugar-coated it may be presented. I would request my friends to leave the question of our interests in our own hands and permit us to decide what is good for us. Put in a nutshell, the endeavour of the Congress and their friends is to glorify the collective greed of its community as nationalism.

It has been loudly proclaimed in many quarters that the Muslim can never achieve nationalism except by deserting his community. But what has one to say about the presidential address delivered, at the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, held in this very City, and the various resolutions passed by that body, which disclose the inner man in the Hindu, when we examine the statement that "the truer a Hindu is to himself, as a Hindu he must inevitably grow a truer national as well," Why can the same not be true of a Muslim who is a true Muslim and stands for the identity of the Muslim? When it is claimed that the Hindus are a nation and that their activities connote nationalism, can it not be said with better logic, in view of what I have already pointed out in this address, that the Muslims are also a nation, and their activities are no less nationalistic?

I shall not pursue the question any further, but I will point out with emphasis that what was once an opposition revelling in all the ways and tactics of an opposition, has now become the Government of the land in many Provinces, I refer to the Congress, and a psychological moment has arrived in the history of that body when it must realise that in the first flush of their victory and their zeal to establish themselves permanently in the seat of power, they do not get intoxicated and suppress ruthlessly all political views which they regard as unfavourable to their strength and permanence. Let them not struggle in vain to destroy the will and the ability of the minorities to resist this dictatorial frowns of theirs. Let them be warned in time. Let them not force their political theories upon others of different schools of thought. Let them not attempt to standardize thought. If they persist, they will rue the day and repent at leisure. Can they realise that "Hanuz Delhi door ast."

"EXTRAVAGANT PROMISES"

Let us, for a moment, cast our eyes on the Congress activity in the field of the country's uplift. We see that their programme has a long list of extravagant and ostentatious professions and categorical promises to their constituencies But having secured their position and established a few Ministries, when it has come to carry out their programme by deed and action, and justify their wordy profusions, they have begun to think in terms of the autocratic and bureaucratic governments which preceded them and now themselves plead administrative, financial and other practical difficulties. Their attitude towards their critics, even from within their own camp, has already begun to assume revengeful tendencies. They show some greed for legislation to justify their existence, but what they have so far brought forth, for instant, in the Bombay Assembly, is by way of palliatives and half-hearted measures, with which they may perhaps impress their admirers, but the public and the country at large fully realise that there is nothing substantial in their action. The path of administration is difficult and hard is the battle for freedom

The fight is not yet over and, speaking as I do from this Muslim platform, I assert with all the sincerity and force I can command, that the Muslim shall not be found to be lagging behind when the time for action comes.

I go even further and declare that we do not look with favour on the symptoms of satiety and satisfaction visible in a majority of the provinces of India under Congress domination, where it appears as if the battle had been won and the time for laying down arms had arrived. The Muslims of India have decided that the goal of their ambitions is full and complete freedom. If they find their compatriots lagging behind, they will have to carry on the fight single-handed and bring liberty even to those who seem to have been satisfied with so little. To the Muslim mind the freedom of India means the freedom of Islam. We cannot be indifferent to the sorrows of our co-religionists outside the geographical boundaries of India. Our fight is not local. Imperialism, whether it be of the English, French or any other type, has to be thrown back and the people of Africa and Asia have to be rescued from its thraldom.

WHERE MUSLIMS DIFFER

Continuing Sir Alimahomed said:—

"There is no Muslim that I know of who is not prepared to come to an honourable and amicable settlement on the issues that are facing us in India today. But if we are asked to forget that we are Muslims and if it is demanded that we merge our identity altogether and sign away our heritage, a settlement has to be ruled out 'ab initio'. After all, we are in agreement with all progressive elements in the country on practically every issue which affects the good of the country as a whole. It is only when we come to the question of the share of the Muslims, and other minorities, in representative institutions and the administration of the country that we differ. With goodwill and honesty of purpose on both sides, I feel confident that a solution satisfactory to all, can be found. The minorities do not seek the generosity of a Zaghloul nor the gesture of a Chitta Ranjan Das. Let there be justice and fair-play and they will be satisfied.

PUT OUR HOUSE IN ORDER

We have to solve our agricultural, industrial and commercial problems. We have to make our country self-sufficient in a manner that will bring happiness, peace and prosperity to all alike, including therein the long-neglected and down-trodden peasant in the field and the worker in the factory. When you sit in your Committee deliberations and resolve yourselves into groups, each to tackle separately these problems, your devotion and spirit of self-sacrifice would, I feel sure, be called into demand. But before that, our first duty is to give our immediate attention, in the circumstances which surround us and to which I have alluded above, to put our own house in order and to avert any disaster that may overtake the community In plain words, we must, first of all, organise ourselves into one compact body inside the polity of India, and create a solidarity which no power, internal or external, may break. In the political advancement of our country the time has arrived when our internal and petty differences should be laid aside, so that not only our communal problems but those of our country can be solved with a common mind and united effort. For that, the League has shown us a definite way. Our first duty, therefore, is to hasten and become members of the League, if there be any not yet on the list. The second but no less important and urgent duty is to engage ourselves immediately in finding out ways and means of solving the many knotty and intricate problems, political, educational, economical, agricultural, industrial and social, which face us particularly in this province, and are waiting solution.

The Muslim League has laid down a programme of action which should be the basis for our guidance. Of all the provinces of India, Bombay is the most industrialised, and hence its industrial problems are acute, and threaten to grow acuter if not solved immediately and without further procrastination.

ROYAL ROADS TO SUCCESS.

Concluding, Sir Alimahomed said:—

Sincerity of purpose and unanimity of action are the only royal roads to success. Service in this cause, I need hardly emphasize, according to our faith and the dictates of the Shariat, would be the best service in the eyes of the Creator to our people and the country. The Muslim cause calls every Muslim to do his duty. That would truly be in consonance with the Islamic conception of the organization of society. We have been told 'love of the country is part of our faith.' Service rendered to India is service rendered to God. With one mind and one heart beating in unison let us dedicate ourselves to this service, for, in it lies the reward here and in the hereafter. Amin.

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Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1897.

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40th Annual Report

Assets ... Rs. 4,87,27,000
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8th Valuation Report

Surplus .. Rs 44,29,000
Bonus to Policyholders . Rs 37,79,000
Carried to Reserve Fund .. Rs. 2,30,000

These results in conjunction with the exceptionally low Premiums charged are all the more noteworthy and show the financial stability of the Company and a degree of strength which augurs well for the future.

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"DO AS YOU LIKE IT"!

When U. P. Governor Met Pant Again

(From Our Special Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 26.

"Do as you like it" is reported to have summed up the attitude of the Governor during his discussions with the Premier on the question of release of prisoners.

It is stated the Governor's attitude was very conciliatory and except for minor difficulties over the drafting of the agreement no serious trouble arose. The impression here is the Governor and the Governor-General having realised the true inwardness of the situation had retreated.

It appears the Finance Secretary was almost sure that the deadlock would be resolved. Despite minister's absence, he and his staff worked hard. "I presume that everything is normal' is what he told his staff. His foresight has been rewarded by the fact that the budget was ready and it has been rushed to Allahabad for printing. Printing is likely to take two days and it will be ready to be presented on March 1.

Some political prisoners are reported to have been taken down to Lucknow from Nainital to-day in connection probably with their ultimate release.

MATERNITY HOME AT SHAHAPUR

(From Our Correspondent)

SHAHAPUR, Feb. 24.

Mrs. C. Jaykar wife of Mr. M. S. Jaykar, the Collector of Thana laid the foundation stone of the new Maternity Home at Shahapur, District Thana, for which Shah Nagindas Hemchand, a prominent merchant and land-lord of Shahapur donated a handsome sum of Rs 12,000 The ceremony was attended by a large gathering of the citizens, as well as people from the surrounding country. Mr. Jaykar delivered a very good speech on behalf of his wife, explaining the necessity of maternity homes in these days. Mr. Divekar, the President of the District Local Board Thana also explained how the long felt need of the District has been removed by the erection of this Maternity Home. He added that it was through the generosity of Shah Nagindas Hemchand that the scheme saw its present form. When the Home will be completed it will be a great asset to the poor and rich people. The Maternity Home has been named after Mrs. Gajrabai, the late wife of Shah Nagindas Hemchand in whose memory it has been erected."

Mr. Jadhav, Deputy Collector who was absent at the ceremony owing to his ill-health was very keen and enthusiastic in bringing the scheme to the present state. Mr. Bhat Mamlatdar of Shahapur also took a prominent part. After the ceremony 'at home' was given to the President and all other guests by the donor Shah Nagindas Hemchand

HUNGER-STRIKE ABANDONED

LAHORE, Feb. 27.

The Associated Press understands that Gurmukh Singh, a political prisoner who was on hunger-strike in the Multan jail has abandoned his hunger-strike last night.

There is now no political prisoner on hunger-strike in the Punjab jails.—A. P.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

Commons, Mr. Eden informed the world that the British Government was watching the situation, that it was quite fully informed of what was going on, that they were consulting other interested Powers, etc., etc., but as to what exactly they proposed to do there was no hint at all in his answers.

How Schuschnigg Was Treated

I am able to disclose what happened when Schuschnigg went to Bergschatten garden for the fateful interview. Reports that have just come to my knowledge indicate that the Fuerher was most harsh in his manner. It appears that he did not think the Austrian Chancellor a sufficiently important person to be treated even with ordinary courtesy. For the greater part of the time, poor Schuschnigg was kept standing, and it appears that it was only afterwards that Herr Hitler condescended to ask him to sit down. When the interview was over, Hitler abruptly turned his back on Schuschnigg, walked out of the room, saying as he went out that the Austrian Government would be allowed two or three days within which to make up their mind about his ultimatum.

There is, however, not much sympathy wasted on the Austrian Chancellor. Superficially this looks like a piece of Fascist Imperialism similar to what was witnessed in Abyssinia and what is being now enacted in China. The Chinese people, however, and the Ethiopian Emperor command sympathy because from the beginning they took up a strong line and resisted aggression as far as was in their power. (The Chinese people, of course, are still fighting.) In the case of Schuschnigg, however, there is really very little to distinguish him and his party from the Fascists. If he has hitherto appeared to defend the independence of Austria against Nazi encroachments, it was only because he has always been the puppet of stronger Powers. His surrender to Hitler means no more than that he has changed his masters. It is quite likely that he will resign from the Chancellorship in the near future, and thus pave the way for a completely Nazi rule in Austria. This will differ from the sort of government that has prevailed in that country during the last few years only in the degree of severity with which Jews and working class organisations are persecuted. Already signs of what is coming may be seen in the changes that the new Nazi Home Minister in Austria is bringing about. I understand that he has engaged two Nazi experts "in fighting Communism," and he proposes evidently to put down all democratic and working class activities in Austria, to suppress them even more ruthlessly than they have been so far.

WEAVERS RESORT TO "STAY-IN" STRIKE

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 26.

The weavers of the Jaya Bharat Mills resorted to "Stay-in" strike this morning owing to the alleged dismissal of some of the workers.

The authorities of the Mills have declared a lock-out subsequently and took the aid of the Police in removing the workers from the Mill Premises.

The Police are still guarding the premises of the Mills.—United Press.

Wake up and drink Sal Hepatica

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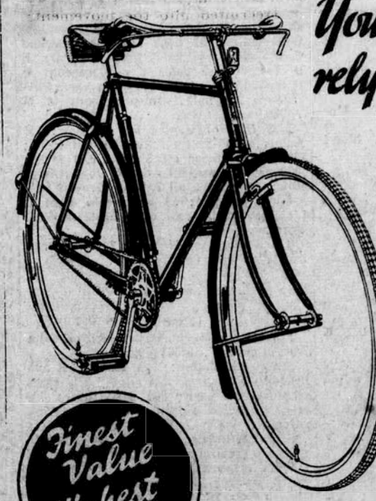

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FROM ALL GOOD DEALERS

RALEIGH

THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

KOLABA DISTRICT STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIBAG, Feb. 25.

A conference of students in Primary School and eight High Schools in Kolaba District, including Janjira State is to be held here on Sunday, February 27, Acharya Kaka Saheb Kalelkar having agreed to preside over it.

Students of all castes and creeds are participating in the Conference. The presence of Muslim students on the Committee of the Conference and enlistment by many as delegates is a special feature of the Conference.

The objects of the Conference are to organise the students community of the District in unions and promote in them liking for social and political activities. Use of all Swadeshi articles by students is a plank in their platform. The aim generally is to supply young blood to the Congress ranks and work as auxiliary of the great political organisation.

MRS. HOW-MARTIN AT ALIBAG

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIBAG, Feb. 25.

Mrs. How-Martin of the International Birth Control Centre of London was here for the last two or three days. She gave birth control information to adult men and women privately on two afternoons

She also gave a public lecture at the Dongree Hall, Dr. Miss Athavle of the Seva Sadan Hospital, Alibag presiding. Mrs. How-Martin said, women had a right to decide how many children they should have and when. Birth Control, she said, was as artificial as a fountain-pen, a type-writer or a tramcar and if these articles could be used without harm, also birth control appliances Indian women needed birth control in the interest of their health as good mothers. If they could limit and space their families as they chose, it would prove a great boon to all.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Feb 26

P and O S N ss Strathnaver of 13361 reg tons, Captain E P Lyndon arrived from Brisbane via Auckland Wellington, Sydney, Adelaide, Freemantle and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

T Morrison ss Ranee of 3143 reg tons, Captain W J Williams arrived from Bassein via Rangoon, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut and Cannanore with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Varela of 1926 reg tons, Captain A Danbrook arrived from Basrah via Khoramshahr, Bushire, Bahrein and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Tango Maru of 4338 reg tons, Captain S Otobe arrived from Yokohama via Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Sakito, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with passengers cotton goods and general cargo.

K Nixon ss City of Venice of 5492 reg tons, Captain H Percival arrived from Birkenhead via Marseilles, and Port Said with passengers and general cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 26-2-38.

S S Ranee (T M) for Tuticorin, Coast Ports, Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.

SAILED

Volkart Bros ss Reliance of 9234 reg tons, Captain H Kieff sailed for Colombo, Penang and Singapore with passengers.

P and O S N ss Strathnaver of 13361 reg tons, Captain E P Lyndon sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

L Edwards ss Reichenfels of 4760 reg tons, Captain P Heinrichs sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Surada of 3382 reg tons, Captain H A Downey sailed for Akyab in water ballast.

B I S N ss Vita of 1955 reg tons, Captain F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Cutch, Mandvi and Port Okha with passengers and general cargo.

T Morrison ss Pasha of 3196 reg tons Captain T B Tattle sailed for Rangoon in water ballast.

T Morrison ss Rajput of 3398 reg tons Captain I MacLean sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin Coast Ports and Colombo with local cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Feb 26

2 Loch Ranza 2936 Port Said for Orders 1-3 L Dreyfus
4 Tango Maru 4238 Karachi 2-3 N Y Kaisha
5 Eskdene 2281 U Kingdom 2-3, Ralli Bros.
6 City of Venice 5492 Karachi 6-3 K Nixon.
7 Kidderpore 3263 Japan 1-3 M M
11 Toyooka Maru 4386 Yokohama 2-3 N Y Kaisha
14 Tairea 3756 Durban 2-3 M M
15 Reichenfels 4760 Antwerp 27-2 L Edwards

Victoria Dock

2 Jalayamuna 3080 Rangoon 1-3 Scindia S N
9 Alipore 3241 Japan 5-3 M M

Prince's Dock

A Rajput 3398 Rangoon 26-2 T Morrison
C/R Ranee 3143 Calcutta 6-3 T Morrison

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Rajputana 3-3-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 10-3-38 P and O S N
Ranchi 17-3-38 P and O S N
Bhutan 26-2-38 M M
Mooltan 24-3-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 31-3-38 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Alpine 1-3-38 J Finlay
Britannia 7-3-38 Anchor Line
FROM HULL
City of Leicester 28-2-38 I Finlay
FROM HAMBURG
Goldenfels 6-3-38 L Edwards
Rauenfels 1-3-38 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Japan 8-3-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Adams 17-3-38 F F Campbell
Pres Monroe 3-3-38 F F Campbell
City of Sydney 5-3-38 F F Campbell
Steel Ranger 1-3-38 M M
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 16-3-38 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Conte Biancamano 28-2-38 L Triestino
Monte Piana 28-2-38 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Tango Maru 28-2-38 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 2-3-38 L Triestino
Himalaya Maru 11-3-38 O S Kaisha
Hofuku Maru 12-3-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 15-3-38 L Triestino
Naples Maru 26-3-38 O S Kaisha
Nagato Maru 17-3-38 N Y Kaisha
FROM BASRA
Barela 3-3-38 M M
Paolina 5-3-38 L Triestino
Vasna 5-3-38 M M
Hoegh Transporter 7-3-38 Volkart Bros
FROM SYDNEY
Stratheden 12-3-38 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Takliwa 19-3-38 M M
Gegra 3-3-38 M M
Karanja 5-3-38 M M
FROM RANGOON
Golconda 6-3-38 M M
Naringa 7-2-38 M M
Jalaputra 7-3-38 Scindia S N
FROM CALCUTTA
Chyebassa 26-2-38 M M
Bamora 26-2-38 M M
FROM KARACHI
Vita 3-3-38 M M
Manela 8-3-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Rajputana 5-3-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 12-3-38 P and O
Manela 15-3-38 M M
Ranchi 19-3-38 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Britannia 18-3-38 Anchor Line
California 31-3-38 Anchor Line
City of Benares 4-3-38 K Nixon
City of Venice 21-3-38 J Finlay
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Monroe 4-3-38 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 18-3-38 F F Campbell
FOR HAMBURG
Braunfels N F, L Edwards
Reichenfels 26-2-38 L Edwards
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 15-3-38 L Triestino
Paolina 3-3-38 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Victoria 2-3-38 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Toyooka Maru 2-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 16-3-38 L Triestino
Tango Maru 15-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Bhutan 1-3-38 M M
Alipore 5-3-38 M M
Hofuku Maru 19-3-38 O S Kaisha
Himalaya Maru 25-3-38 O S Kaisha
Corfu 31-3-38 P and O S N
Conte Biancomano 28-2-38 L Triestino
London Maru 10-3-38 O S Kaisha
FOR JEDDAH
Rizwani 3-3-38 T Morrison
FOR SAIGON
Monte Piana 28-2-38 L Triestino
FOR SYDNEY
Strathaird 10-3-38 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Bamora 2-3-38 M M
Varela 3-3-38 M M
FOR DURBAN
Karanja 16-3-38 M M
Tairea 2-3-38 M M
FOR CALCUTTA
Ranee 6-3-38 T Morrison
FOR KARACHI
Vita 5-3-38 M M
City of Venice 6-3-38 K Nixon
Rauenfels 4-3-38 L Edwards

B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Kidderopre 24-2-38
S S Narkunda (boats) 25-2-38
S S Surada 25-2-38

EXPORTS

S S Toyooka Maru for Osaka: 2100 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 500 bales raw cotton Langley.

For Yokkaichi: 500 bales cotton raw N Nagshi.

For Fusan: 300 bales raw cotton Raghavji Kanji; 600 bales raw cotton C Jethabhai.

For Kobe: 200 bales raw cotton Pehlavi Cotton; 700 bales raw cotton C Jethabhai; 1250 bales raw cotton Langley; 100 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 100 bales raw cotton N Rajaram.

For Dairen: 300 bales cotton raw Arjan Khimji.

S S Reichenfels for Hamburg: 30 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 7000 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji.

For Rotterdam: 134 bags gr nut kernal K M Nathoo

For Oslo: 25 bales ctn twist waste L O Vora.

For New York: 30 bales goat skins D Abraham

For Jaffa: 50 bales ctn grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak

For Alexandretta: 10 bales ctn grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak

For Tripoli: 11 bales ctn grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak

S S Bhutan for Hongkong: 14 bags gum M J and M H Lari; 185 bales ctn grey yarn E S Abdulkum; 20 bales ctn piecegoods E S Abdulkum; 114 bags sharkfins E Moledina; 40 bags ooplate E Moledina; 52 bags dry fish unsalted E Moledina; 45 bales grey ctn yarn E D Sassoon; 10 bales c c piecegoods E D Sassoon; 565 bales grey ctn yarn Pavri Sons; 25 bales ctn piecegoods M M T Afshar.

S S City of Venice for Glasgow: 156 drums groundnut oil Swastik Oil Mills; 120 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills; 3254 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 1610 bags gr nut oil cake L Dreyfus.

For Liverpool: 50 bales raw wool C Lister; 50 bales raw wool Eastern Wool Trading.

S S Alipore for Nagoya: 21 tons scrap iron Faiz and Co.

IMPORTS

S S Shohei Maru Agents M B Kaisha from Colombo: 3356 bags copra.

From Yokohama: 100 bales strawboards; 170 cases silk yarn; 185 cases staple fibre yarn; 800 cases beer; 100 bags powdered sulphur; 200 bags stick sulphur.

From Shimizu: 315 bdls chestwood; 55 cases green tea.

From Nagoya: 832 cases tiles; 132 cases glassware; 55 cases crockeryware; 50 cases rayon yarn; 50 cases staple fibre yarn; 30 cases clocks; 50 cases porcelainware.

From Osaka: 388 cases glassware; 250 bags white dextrine; 100 bags starch; 182 cases cotton yarn; 725 bags sulphur (crude); 100 bags calcium carbonate; 44 cases paint; 37 cases umbrella goods; 123 cases tiles; 130 cases cotton jeans; 244 cases staple fibre yarn; 341 cases rayon yarn; 1440 cases cotton piecegoods; 500 bags stearine wax; 550 bags double superphosphate; 100 D/Johns acetic acid; 36 cases spun silk yarn; 50 bales white bond paper; 81 cases celluloid bangles; 472 cases glass bottles empty; 33 cts tin tin plates.

From Kobe: 225 coils galvd iron wire; 80 bales mattings; 80 cases porcelainware; 70 cases spun silk yarn; 170 cases rayon yarn; 105 cases glassware; 89 cases weaving machy and accessories; 60 cases mixed yarn; 80 pkgs shovels; 100 cases slates; 57 cases celluloid goods; 31 cases bobbins; 298 cases empty glass bottles; 72 cases rayon goods; 50 cases cotton yarn; 30 cases ctn and art silk mixed yarn; 427 cases ctn piecegoods; 527 cases tiles; 47 cases tripoli.

From Moji: 157 cases sanitaryware; 75 casks portland cement; 200 bales auto tyres; 150 d/s aniline dyes; 84 bags empty glass bottles; 73 bales printing paper; 80 drums calcium carbide.

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Feb. 26.

Bank bills 3 months market rate ..... Unchanged
Bank bills 6 months market rate .....
Fine trade bills 3 months rate .....
Fine trade bills 6 months rate .....
Interest day to day loan 1/2 ao 1/2 p. c.
Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 p. c.

DECLINE IN WHEAT PRICES

Liquidation Of Near Positions

Bombay, Feb. 23.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The current quotations of wheat as compared with those ruling a week ago in brackets as reported from the selected markets of the world are as follows:—

London:—S. Australian 36.9 (37) Rozario 51.3 (51.6)
Chicago:—May 92 3/4 (94 5/8) July 88 3/8 (90 3/4)
Liverpool:—March 87 3/4 (90 7/8) May 87 (89 7/8)
Buenos Aires:—Feb. 1.86 (11.88)
Winnepeg:—May 127 1/4 (128)
Karachi:—Ready 25-14-9 (26-9-0) March 25-9-9 (26-5-9) July 24-12-9 (25-6-6)
Bombay:—May 4-10-6 4-12-0) Sept. 4-10-9 (4-12-0)
Hapur:—Ready 2-9-9 2-10-7) Jeth 2-9-9 (2-10-4)
Calcutta:—May 3-7-9 3-8-6)
Amritsar:—Chet 2-7-0 (2-9-8) Har 2-8-0 (2-9-5)
Lyallpur:—Fagan 2-8-11 (2-10-2) Har 2-7-7 (2-8-10)

From the above table of quotations it would appear that a hill-down-scurvy was evident in all the markets and the values closed at a huvstantially lower leveds. As predicted in these columns the markets ruled very quiet and easy with no sign of improvement. Again the despondency of the previous week has been well kept up mainly owing to the absence of buying support which was at very low ebb. Speculators were somewhat apprehensive of the near future of the markets, though it is maintained that nothing in the nature of pronounced weakness need be anticipated yet. Long liquidations of near positions together with realizing, large world shipments, beneficial rains in U.S.A. selling pressure from Australia and outside advices contributed to undermine confidence. The easiness would have gone further, had there been no speculative support which occasionally checked the easiness

QUIET ADVICES.

At Karachi a distinctly quiet tone was witnessed and both new and old crop prices were appreciably toppled down. However the prompt delivery was not much affected owing to comparatively small accumulation. Easier foreign cables, weakness of the upcountry centres due to further beneficial rains, bearish general sentiment caused by larger arrivals and quiet demand and general selling pressure were the hegemonic factors to sprinkle easiness. There was stray and export demand but the decline could not successfully be hampered by the factor. The values for new crop are at present nearer export parity but the business was not much expansive owing to the very high freight rates quoted for forward position. March tenders were absent during the period under review as ready wheat was being quoted at a premium of about six annas over March and the railway receipt at a premium of about four annas over March delivery. Trading was on a broader side and on the spot market the sales totalled about 53,000 bags, bought on local accounts and coastwise and European exporters'. Another principal feature was the very active inquiry from European export houses (chiefly Germany) for new crops, May-June deliveries and their orders aggregated about 7500 tons as the prices which are fractionally higher than the prevailing. More inquiries are reported to be under negotiation. The total arrivals of the week ending February 19, amounted to about 48848 bags while the shipments during the same period neared about 35047 bags. The accumulated stocks since April 1, to Feb. 19, have reached to 5904420 bags and the exports during the same time amounted to 4832636 bags. Local unsold stocks are estimated at 5500 tons.

APATHY OF MILLERS

Excepting absence of a noticeable improvement in the "atta" and other by-products demand and with it the consequent apathy of the millers, nothing of note on the Calcutta market transpired. Last week quiet conditions prevailed here and the local millers were reluctant to go in beyond their needy lots. Receipts of wheat from the U.P. have grown up larger averaging 400 tons a day which are mostly consumed by local mills. From a report it is known that the stock at the port is very small and would hardly cover three weeks' requirements. Moreover, the import of vice from Burma is limited and in view of the cheapness of the rice there would appear to be little likelihood of any felt competition from this source during the next few months. Available informations from Bombay are too inadequate to be put here in the report but the conditions prevailed there were gloomy and quiet.

The upcountry markets witnessed again a very easy week and the quotations in accordance with our forethought, recorded a fall to the extent of -/1/- to -/2/9 per maund. Of all the markets the most remarkable decline was noticed at Amritsar and within a course of 10 months, a recession of about 1/3 has happened in all the wheat markets with no sign of improvement. The stock holders were again out to secure business and figured as keen sellers. Some of the buyers tried to keep up rates but were unsuccessful. Following favourable crop reports from U.S.A. and little demand the buyers have become nervous. The highest touched at Hapur during the week was 2/10/7 and the lowest 2/9/3 for Jeth. Trading was meagre and the price fluctuations wide. The total exports from this centre were unchanged at 47 Khattis which have reduced the stocks to 310 Khattis representing about 9700 tons. Stocks at Amritsar are estimated at 11000 tons and 4100 tons at Lyallpur. The new crop is reported to be very satisfactory which should be moving very shortly. Considering the present circumstances it is anticipated that the carry over may prove to be relatively negligible. We now advise our readers to extort profit at these rates as we are no more in favour with the further set back nor with an appreciable rise. The markets would fluctuate within a small margin.

POOR DEMAND

The international markets were dominated by a quieter tendency with the milling demand very poor. The carry over in Europe seems to be in excess of original estimate and this factor has been a quietening effect. Beneficial rains are reported to have been occurred in North America which have further improved the wheat position. Buyers were on more conservative lines, so far as the forward positions were concerned, but on the whole the turnover in all positions was unsatisfactory. Towards the close there was nervous liquidations of near positions based on fears that Australian pressure along with reports of Russia inquiring freights to the extent of 15000 tons for heavy grains.

The acreage of winter wheat corp of France is placed at 12347000 acres as against 12767000 acres last year. The total arrivals into Winnipeg since Sept. 1, 1937 to Feb 10, 1938 amounted to 7845000 qrs as compared with 12365000 qrs. during the corresponding period of last year. The total shipment from Argentine for the period from 1-1-38 to 10-2-38 and during the week ending 10-2-38 are estimated at 1586000 qrs (50315000 last year) and 2945000 qrs. (892000 qrs. last year) respectively. The worlds visible stocks of wheat on 5-2-38 was estimated 27952000 bushels as against 373640000 bushels last year on 6-2-37.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Feb. 26.

	Season To Date	CORRESPONDING. This Week	Season 1936/37	Week 1937
				Bales.
Total in sight (excluding linters)	11,888	202	11,039	119
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	4,073	145	5,784	181
Export from U. S. Ports	4,441	148	3,995	101
Of which to Japan	355	46	1,053	10
Of which to China	52	5	22	—
Of which to Great Britain	1,345	43	863	38
Of which to Germany	698	7	511	14
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,145	—	2,180
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	2,541	—	1,877
World's visible supply	—	9,415	—	88,040
Of which to American Cotton	—	7,553	—	5,603
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	7,216	253	88,688	284
Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,899	107	5,7888	66

N. B. All figures are in thousands. —Reuter.

LONDON BULLION MARKETS

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following report dated London, Feb. 9.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,407,150 on February 2nd, as compared with £326,406,825 on the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £2,200,000 of bar gold changed hands at the daily fixing during the week. There was very little change in the price, supplies having been so regulated by the sellers as to maintain a steady level; the premimum over dollar parity ruled at about 1s. Demand was mainly from the Continent, purchases of gold against sales of dollars having again been a feature.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold, registered from midday on the 31st ultimo to midday on the 7th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
British South Africa	1,677,562
British West Africa	145,580
British East Africa	6,665
British India	188,125
Canada	34,083
U. S. A.	212,500
Netherlands	345,625
Belgium	44,756
France	39,951
Switzerland	13,122
Other countries	22,721
	£2,730,590

EXPORTS.

	£
Netherlands	460,527
Belgium	43,300
France	179,490
Switzerland	458,602
Yugoslavia	300,334
Syria	8,500
Other countries	9,696
	£1,460,449

The s.s. "Corfu" which sailed from Bombay on February 5th carries gold to the value of about £195,000.

SILVER.

The market has maintained a steady tone and the two months' quotation remained unchanged at 19.15/16d. for five consecutive days. However, owing to bear covering purchases the cash price gradually advanced and by yesterday had reached 20.3/8d., the premium over forward delivery being thus 7/16d.; to-day with a decline of 1/16d. for cash the difference between the cash and forward prices narrowed to 3/8d.

Further sales were made on Continental account and there was some speculative re-selling but offering continued on a moderate scale.

No important change is anticipated in the near future but, in view of the movement to cover bear sales, there may be a further slight advance with the cash quotation the more susceptible to pressure.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver, registered from midday on the 31st ultimo to midday on the 7th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Hongkong	2,934,460*
British India	106,367
Australia	22,375
Belgium	18,377x
Germany	16,045
Other countries	4,053
	£3,096,677

EXPORTS.

	£
U. S. A.	30,722
Liberia	10,000*
Aden and Dependencies	3,100*
Arabia	1,500*
Denmark	2,400
Germany	2,870
France	1,952
Other countries	3,351
	£55,895

*Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

xCoin of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

RUBBER UNDER WALL STREET INFLUENCE

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly report dated London February 9:—

Since our last Report the Rubber Market, in common with the Stock Markets and other Commodity Markets, has been very much under the influence of Wall Street. On Friday of last week prices touched a low level with business done in Standard Sheet on the Spot at 6-1/8d. and February delivery at 6-13/16d. The closing buyers price of Standard Sheet on the Spot on Friday was only 6-13/16d. with sellers at 6-7/8d. From that level some recovery took place, business being reported on Monday in Standard Sheet at 7d. per lb., closing with buyers at 6-15/16d. After a weak opening on Tuesday the Market steadied up in the course of the day. To-day following a recovery on Wall Street the opening was firm with prices 1/8d. per lb. above yesterday's close. The rise brought out some selling which checked any further advance but the tone remains fully steady at the opening prices. At the time of writing the buyers price of Standard Sheet on the Spot is 7d. per lb. and prices are unchanged on the week.

We give below the figures of shipments from Malaya and the Dutch East Indies for the month of January, both of which are on the small side. These figures however had little, if any, effect on the Market which has been influenced more by political considerations and by the Stock Markets here and on Wall Street.

While no substantial recovery in Rubber can be expected until there is a definite improvement in consumption, particularly in America, there are signs that this may not be so distant as the present condition of things in the Market might lead one to think. It is reported from America that the heavy stocks of used cars in dealers' hands are being cleared more rapidly than had been expected while tyre manufacturers are said to be anticipating a heavy replacement demand in the near future. We see in the Wall Street News this morning that a substantial rise in the output of Steel is expected shortly "some authorities voicing the expectation that the output of mills will reach 50 per cent. of capacity before the end of March."

MALAYAN JANUARY SHIPMENTS.

Owing to holidays in Singapore on Monday and Tuesday of last week (Chinese New Year) the figures of shipments from Malaya for the month of January were not available till Thursday morning. Gross shipments amounted to 4,986 tons and foreign imports to 17,078 tons so that the nett shipments of Malayan produce come out at 30,908 tons.

The Malayan Information Agency have published the figure of clearances from the regulated area during January which is put at 36,702 tons against a permissible exportable amount of 35,117 tons. As this amount exceeds the calculated shipments of Malayan produce by 5,800 tons there must have been a substantial addition to the stocks in Singapore and Penang.

Of the gross shipments 10,191 tons (December 8,424 tons) come to the United Kingdom, 20,632 tons (29,392 tons) go to the U.S.A., 12,497 tons (12,662 tons) to the Continent of Europe, 2,010 tons (1,835 tons) to British Possessions, 2,228 tons (3,997 tons) to Japan and 428 tons (481 tons) to other destinations.

DUTCH EAST INDIES JANUARY SHIPMENTS

In our report of 12th January we stated that in addition to the actual shipments from the Dutch East Indies for December a quantity amounting to 6,270 long tons had been put under Custom's control before 31st December. A certain quantity of this Rubber, namely 3,529 tons, has been shipped during the month of January.

Total shipments from the Dutch East Indies for January amount to 13,581 metric tons (13,380 long tons) Estate Rubber and 13,281 metric tons (13,085 long tons) Native Rubber. This gives a total of 26,862 metric tons (26,465 long tons).

To make a comparison of the actual shipments with the permissible exportable amount one must deduct the quantities taken out of Customs' control and shipped in January, namely 3,530 long tons Estate Rubber and 399 long tons Native Rubber. Making allowance for this, nett shipments against the exportable amount for January 1938 may be tabulated as follows:—

	Permissible. Exportable Amout tons.
Estate Rubber	16,497
Native Rubber	15,003
	31,500
	Actual Shipments tons.
Estate Rubber	9,850
Native Rubber	12,686
	22,536
	Shortage tons.
Estate Rubber	6,647
Native Rubber	2,317
	8,964

The short shipment in the case of both Estate and Native Rubber is probably largely a matter of price. One consideration weighing largely with the Dutch owned Estate Companies is that many of them have sold a large proportion of their output forward over 1938. These sales were made at a time when an average release for the year of 90 per cent. was anticipated At present an average of under 65 per cent. looks likely so that naturally these producers are disinclined to press sales even of near Rubber.

SUDDEN CHANGE IN TIN SITUATION

Quota To Be Reduced By 15 Per Cent.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SINGAPORE, Feb. 19.

(By Air Mail.)

Now that the week under report had been passed very quietly, opening locally on Monday at dol 88/25—the lowest for the week and closed firmly on Saturday 19th inst. at dol. 92/25. The latest quotation from London is at £185/10 for Spot ond £185/5 for three months forward. From the above one can easily understand that the tin has closed firmly since the month. This sudden change in the section is attributed to the fact of the Fixation of the Quota for the second quarter of 1938 at 55 per cent, i.e. April/May/June a reduction of 15 per cent from the current quota of 70 per cent. This diction was announced on 18th at Hague by the International Tin Restriction Committee, and the market was shown a bit light.

QUOTAS

Hence the April-June quota would be 55 per cent making Malaya Nigeria and N. E. Indies (allowing the allowance of the arrears of the other signatory under producing Countries) to 62.56 per cent. It is now reported that the productions above 55 per cent. should go to the proposed Buffer Pool, which is under headway. As I have stated in my previous Review that in case of the failure of the Buffer Pool (an Official Pool), It is being thought essential for stabilising the price factors of the present day tin market and check out all the inherent risky oscillations once for all, an organisation of Pool (Privately sponsored by the three Big Producers, Malaya, N. E. Indies, and Nigeria). But opposition is quoted as in the case of Buffer Pool, but in this Private pool majority thinks that the private pool will be more dangerous to the sound control of the market as this is supervising by producers themselves, as it is known at present. Thus Officials, as well as I. T. C. officials support for the formation of the Buffer Pool. For the time being the I. T. C.—it is known has reduced the quota to the aforesaid percentage of 55, and full particulars will be knowing during the next week. Re-Pool or No. Pool.

As regards the International situation it does not show as I write down this, much sign of improvement, juggling for Power in Europe continues space—the reshuffle of Nazi leadership and the rather spectacular negotiations between Germany and Austria continues. Russia is showing signs of slightly abating her concentration upon internal affairs and diverting—it seems more of her attention to the actions of other nations, and their possible effect upon her national economy. Japan is persistent of course, and her brutal aggression seems to be provoking stronger and stronger anti-Japanese feeling among the nationals, if not the Governments of the Powers. If no reason is forthcoming for some amelioration of this strong feeling the governments concerned may find themselves forced to take action which could only have very grave consequences to the countries' economical, and Industrial situations. (But now it has reported that Gen. Matsui—The Japanese high Command the C-in-C of Japan in China has been proposed to recall, and is being replaced by Lieut.-Gen. Hata, a more diplomatic and concilliatory General than Matsui, the master of Shanghai to use his own expression.

Interwovene with its news, political as well as Commercial, the market of tin continues in an unsatisfactory state of dependence on the vicissitudes of the struggle between the President and Big Bussiness and commodities are tied to the tail of the American Waggon. As yet there are no sign of the two real essentials to improvement namely political compromise and improved U.S.A. consumption.

TIN PRODUCTION.

The world tin production last December alone reached 26,000 tons and shipments of metal during January 1938 were relatively small and smelters are holding supplies back in the belief that a Buffer Pool will be formed shortly and no doubt the price will rise sharply. On the known production Figures there will be fully 3,000 tons held up in the Straits, and of 6361 tons produced by N.E.I. very small quantity has so far come into sight, i.e. about 76 tons against an average between 1,100 to 1,2000 tons, Hence there won't be any error in believing that should 10,000 tons of tin must be held up i.e. Hidden stock) in Malaya and at Arnehm and also at Smelters in Great Britain. Adding to this it is further reported that there would be a fair quantity at the unofficial warehouses in New York. On the above statistical position it is now being ascertained that the Producers themselves have virtually formed an "Unofficial Pool" and contends themselves that the position has reached where a Pool to take over the hidden stock of metal over, will be necessary to preserve the price stability.

PRESENT STOCKS.

Although opinions differ each other, no official statement is so far to hand to substantiate Pools, so far. How so ever be that it would be admitable that the stocks vissible or otherwise have been aggregating, to the damaging figure to mar the tin Market and the statement on last Friday 18th, of the I.T.C. to the reduction of permissable quota, has put an abrupt stop for turther oscillations of risky nature. As I have said that April/June, will be devoid of risky fluctuations in this section, and if U.S.A. come forward with more improved nature. I think that the situations can be controlled for the well being of producers and Consumers alike. Unless a concrete proposal from the Atlantic counters is assured it is doubtful whether the Metal will see the peak figures of 1337 this time. It is yet to be seen.

DECLINE IN RAW COTTON PRICES

Sequel To Increased Production

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

During the present year, i.e., 1937-'38, a very considerable fall in the price of raw cotton has taken place. There are many contributing causes to this large and rapid decline in cotton prices, amongst which the most important are the greatly increased production of cotton, especially of lower grade types, in the United States of America and other cotton-growing countries of the world and the hostilities in the Far East. The Government of Bombay is extremely anxious to minimise as far as possible, the effect of such low prices on the cotton-grower and most careful consideration is being given to all measures which might assist in achieving this object. It is obvious, however, that, under existing conditions, India is producing a surplus of medium and short-stapled cottons, which it is becoming increasingly difficult to dispose of at prices which will cover the cost of production. Also, in view of the large carry-over of surplus cotton which is anticipated this year, there is little reason for belief in any early and appreciable rise in cotton prices.

APPEAL TO COTTON-GROWERS

Accordingly, the Government of Bombay consider that an appeal should be made to the cotton-growers of the Province to restrict the area which they intend to sow with cotton in the coming season. It is believed that such restriction of area, especially of medium and short-stapled cottons, in combination with such other measures as Government may decide to undertake, would ensure a definite improvement in the financial condition of the cotton-growers in the near future. Not only would such action tend to improve and stabilize cotton prices in the Province, but the diversion of larger areas of land to food and fodder crops, in place of cotton, would benefit the general condition of the cultivator and his cattle. No cotton-grower should need to purchase grains or pulses for his own use or fodder for his cattle. There are many alternative crops which could be grown by the cultivators in most cotton-growing tracts of the Province with greater profit than cotton.

The Agricultural Department is preparing a series of advisory leaflets in this connection.

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE

The total amount of cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 25th Feb. 1938—Rs. 14,52,12,403-11-7.

C. P. CROP AND WEATHER REPORT

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 25.

Weather and crop report for week-ending Saturday the 19th February, 1938, says the weather was clear and chilly with occasional passing clouds, Light showers of rain fell in Chanda, Drug, Raipur and Bilaspur districts in the early part of the week. Enquiries into the damage caused by hail in the previous weeks continue in Jubbulpore, Mandla and Hoshangabad districts.

Reports so far received show that crops over a fairly large area of Jubbulpore District have been affected to a varying degree. Field to field enquiry is being made in the affected areas.

Rust is reported to have appeared on wheat in a few places in Saugor and Betul districts, Otherwise the standing "Rabi" crops are in good condition. Harvesting of "Rabi" crops are in progress.

Preparation of land for the next "Kharif" season continues in Mandla, Nimar, Buldana and the districts of Chhattisgarh Division.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on 18th February 1938.

1 Demand Liabilities—	
(a) In India	1,21,87,92,000
(b) In Burma	5,75,10,000
2. Time Liabilities—	
(a) In India	1,05,38,45,000
(b) In Burma	4,82,88,000
3 Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—	
(a) In India	5,43,05,000
(b) In Burma	2,12,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	13,000
(b) In Burma	16,53,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In India	68,51,000
(b) In Burma	1,16,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—	
(a) In India	31,90,000
(b) In Burma	1,19,000
4 Balances with Reserve Bank	14,72,16,000
5. Advances—	
(a) In India	1,11,27,39,000
(b) In Burma	5,06,37,000
6 Bills discounted—	
(a) In India	6,47,18,000
(b) In Burma	40,38,000

Increased Hedge Selling On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

800 BALES MARCH TENDERS

Co-operatives Sell July Option

Bombay, Feb. 26.

The New York cotton futures market advanced in sympathy with early firmness of other markets on Friday, when May, reached 9.25, however hedging increased to a moderate extent and interest was centred in whether producers would sell at this level or hold for higher prices. Thereafter the market eased on co-operative selling of July.

The market opened steady and was inactive. Prices declined on action of foreign markets, overnight liquidation and selling of March against 8 notices but offers were small and prices rallied on trade. Liverpool and Commission houses buying prompted partly by firmness of wheat and Stock Markets. Finally liquidation and hedging were in evidence and the session was steady.

At the opening May was quoted 6 points down at 9.19 and prices advanced to 9.26 on general buying. Later on prices declined to 9.16 which was the lowest level and the market closed at a net decline of 10 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 9 points at 9.22c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 9 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices closed 10 points down at 9.38c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with May 5.14. There was some long liquidation and the demand was small with expectations of a reactionary tendency. Straddle selling met trade calling otherwise business was professional. The market closed quiet a decline of one point. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined one point at 5.21d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was quiet and Giza futures closed at a decline of 2 points and Upper lost 1 to 4 points. The Alexandria market was quiet and closed at a decline of 5 to 10 points

FARM BILL.

"Marketing quotas will be announced by the Department of Agriculture ten days after the President's approval.

The growers will pay 2 cents a lb penalty on excess production for the 1938 crop and 3 cents a lb. for the 1939 crop.

The loans by the Commodity Credit Corporation will be at the discretion of the Department of Agriculture; it would therefore appear to the grower's advantage not to exceed the allocated quotas.

We understand that the 1937 loan cotton can be handed over to the C.C.C. at any time, subject to the grower having agreed to the 1938 programme, and will then be entitled to a subsidy payment of 2 cents a lb.: the grower is therefore relieved of all the charges.

The grower who does not sell his cotton to the C.C.C. will have the option of repossessing until 1939, with a 3 cent bonus but will be subject to all charges. The C.C.C. will not sell the cotton taken over and paid for until price covers the adjustment payments but after July 1939 the C.C.C. can sell the cotton so held at its discretion but only at the rate of 3 lakhs Bls. per month and not more than 1,500,000 Bls. in any one year. From the above it will be realized that the growers, if he cannot sell his cotton in the open market has the option of selling to the C.C.C. at the ruling market price plus a 2 cent. a2lb. bonus or of pledging his cotton with the hope that prices will advance when he could repossess and obtain a bonus of 3 cents a lb."

RESTRICTING BUSINESS.

"The market has continued to rule in the same narrow groove as recent weeks, and definite news is still awaited on the conference report of the Farm Bill. Secretary Wallace is reported to be exerting pressure for the postponement of the new cotton programme until 1939. Meanwhile cotton planting has commenced in South Texas. The New York Cotton Exchange Service estimates world consumption of all kinds of cotton for 3 months at 11,802,000 bales, which compares with 12,440,000 bales in the same period last year.

Bombay showed some weakness in the early part of the week, and this attracted realising here on straddle account, but later reports from the former market have shown a decided improvement and straddle differences have again narrowed.

In Egyptian Gizas have moved erratically. Strong Alexandria reports of damage to the Sudan crop have attracted considerable short covering, mostly in distant positions which show advances ranging from 5-14 points. The March position has weakened on selling by local merchants to hedge Sakel stocks, and shows a decline of 6 points.

Uppers have met increased hedging, and show a further narrowing with American.

There seems to be nothing at present in the general outlook to warrant any definite expression of opinion regarding the future trend of prices. I am afraid the market will continue in the present rut while the Washington Legislative outlook is uncertain, as this is restricting speculative enterprise.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. May Highest (11-14 a.m.)	9.26+01
N. Y. May Lowest (2-59 p.m.)	9.16—09
Liverpool May Highest	5.16
Liverpool May Lowest	5.13—03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Trade calling chief support meeting scattered general liquidation. Consider steadiness very impressive.

New York.—Market reacted under liquidation and spot house hedge selling in July.

New York.—Increased hedge selling. Offtake poor. Expect lower.

New York.—Strong demand for yarns. Few notices expected. Hedge selling principal feature. Although market may decline further, recommend buying on declines.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Technical position of the market weakened by the recent buying expect profit-taking which we think will go further.

Sentiment more reactionary talk approaching period heavy movement foreign cottons together with feeling that slightly higher prices may attract cotton on the market from loan has caused buyers become cautious.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegram from their friends.

New York:—"Liquidation continuing. Slow demand for spot cotton dry goods. New bullish factor needed. See-Saw market."

NEW YORK COTTON MARKETS

New York, Feb. 26.

March	9.11
May	9.16
July	9.24
October	9.31
December	9.29
Middling Spot	9.22

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 26.

March	9.26
May	9.29
July	9.35
Middling Spot	9.38

11-00 a.m. RANGES.

March	
May	—
July	

NOON CALL.

March	
May	—
July	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 26, Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

February	5.02
March	5.03
April	5.07
May	5.11
June	5.14
July	5.17
August	5.19
September	5.21
October	5.23
November	5.24
Middling Spot	5.17

10-12 a.m. Quotations.

March	5.05
May	5.13

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

F.G.F. Spot	8.51

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

BROACH.	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.23
Fine (Good Staple)	4.38
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.53
OOMRA.	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.35
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	4.50
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	4.65
BENGAL.	
Good	3.50
Fully Good	3.60
Fine	3.75

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 180; highest 180; lowest 179 1/4; closing 179 3/8.

Broach J/A. 1938 op. 182 1/2; highest 183; lowest 182 3/4, closing 182 3/8.

Oomra March op. 161; highest 161; lowest 160 5/8; closing 160 5/8.

Oomra May op. 162; highest 162; lowest 161 3/4; closing 161 7/8.

Bengal March op. 135 1/2; highest 135 3/4; lowest 135 1/4; closing 135 1/4.

Bengal May op. 136 1/2; highest 136 3/4; lowest 136 1/8; closing 136 1/8.

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 5 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 6 7/8.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-6-38) Rs. 16.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York Liverpool:—

March 143 May 152 July 157 Oct 161 Dec. 162 at Cross Rate 5.02 3/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 179/8—Liverpool May 1938 5.11 Rs. 43 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A. 1938 182/8—Liverpool July 5.17 Rs. 42 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1938 179/8—New York May 9.16 Rs. 23 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.02 3/16

Bombay—New York:—

Broach J/A. 1938 182/8—New York July 9.23 Rs. 22 at Cross Rate 5.02 3/16

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Following a decline of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 178/12 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced steadily to Rs. 179/12 on general buying and absence of selling. undertone of the market was very steady.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 4 points but it opened 2 points down and the local market was steady with Broach A/M. quoted at Rs. 179/8. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	179	8	0
Broach J/A	182	8	0
Oomra Mar	159	14	0
Oomra May	161	8	0
Bengal Mar.	136	6	0
Bengal May	135	6	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Feb 26

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	F	G	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	143	140	137	135	
Punjab	143	140	137	135	
Rajputana	143	140	137	135	
Oomra No. 3	169	166	163	160	
C P No. 1	181	178	175	172	
C P No. 2	173	170	167	164	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Bengal Superfine	148/46
Bengal Fine	139/41
Bengal F.G.	136/37
C. P. 1	173/74
C. P. 2	165/67
Arvi	167/70
Amraoti	162/65
Ellichpur	166/68
Berar	163/65
Khandesh	155/58
Jalna/Sailu	155/59
Burwah/Sanavad	165/66
Khandwa	165/66
Harda/Khirkiya	166/68
Mathia	140/45
Malkapur	160/61
Broach	184/85
Punjab 4 F	194/97
Punjab 289F.	239/44
Sindh 4 F.	189/94
Sindh N. T.	219/24

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Feb 26

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year	Last year
Khandeshs	168	30,601	189,655
Central India	475	23,971	260,586
Barsi and Nagar	2,548	93,309	132,486
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,063	32,004	64,757
Berar	3,781	197,673	444,813
Central Provinces	791	40,302	95,218
Total Oomras	8,826	417,860	1,187,515
Dholera	71	28,122	28,809
N W Provinces		2,085	6,318
Rajputana	242	6,058	48,772
Sind Punjab	2,254	378,680	239,349
Broach	599	4,761	80,600
Coompta and Dharwar		9,701	11,850
Westerns Northerns	102	5,342	14,150
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		912	2,968
American		128,703	3,794
Egyptian, African and Sudan	2,812	209,438	156,468
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,470	15
Total	14,906	1,192,864	1,770,732

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 24th Feb

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	530	139,107	218,396
Japan and China	9,947	268,325	764,805
Coast Ports		35,102	11,024
Up-country by Rail		213,166	132,824
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		35,182	19,687
Total	10,477	690,882	1,142,736

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 25-2-38	6895000	5788000
Receipts yesterday 25-2-38	35000	17000
Exports to date 25-2-38	4424000	3987000
Stock at Ports 18-2-38	3194000	2280000
Stock at Interior Towns 18-2-38	2568000	1924000
Stock at Liverpool 18-2-38	1192000	920000
Visible Supply 18-2-38	7604000	5768000
Quantity in sight 18-2-38	11686000	10920000
Quantity out of sight 18-2-38	6963000	8404000

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 24th February	11,656
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,177,958
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,746,058
Decrease	568,100

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Feb. 25.

SAKEL—	
March	14.42— 5.
May	14.56— 5.
ASHMOUNI—	
April	11.18— 6.
June	11.09— 7.
GIZA—	
March	13.74— 8.
May	13.77—10.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Feb. 26.

April	241.50—220
May	235.00
June	236.20—110
August	232.70—260

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Feb. 26.

June	56.60—130
July	57.40—150

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 26.

Smoke Sheets Standard Ribbed (per lb.) 7-1/16 sellers.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £6-19-9 1/2. London/Paris Exchange rate was 31 points down at 153.84. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 5.02 3/16. London silver prices improved 1/16d. to 20 3/16d. There was little Indian buying and speculative buying. Offerings were small. Later India bought at 1/16th over fixed rate fixed closing was firm and there were further buyers at this level. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures advanced 10 points. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 1/4. The local silver market was fairly firm with improved buying but later on there was some realising. Gold was fairly steady.

GOLD

Ready	34	6	3
Fagan delivery	34	6	6
Fagan Teji-mandi	0	3	6
Chaitra delivery	34	5	3
Chaitra Teji-mandi	0	5	3

SILVER

Ready	50	10	0
Fagan delivery	51	6	6
Fagan Teji-mandi	0	14	0
Chaitra delivery	51	7	6
Chaitra Teji-mandi	1	7	0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 26.

Spot	20-3/16
Forward	19-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 26.

Gold bars fine per oz.	£6/19/9-1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Feb. 25.

March	45.10+10
May	45.10+10
July	45.10

London Silver Review

London, Feb 24

"Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmidt state that as was anticipated, silver has been firmer during the past week. Sales from India ceased and there have been buying orders from that quarter consisting of both bear covering and fresh forward purchasing. Stocks of silver in London are estimated at four million ounces."—Reuter.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Feb 26

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£40-12-0
Standard copper 3 months	£40-17-6
Electrolytic copper	£45-0-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 44-12-0

Tone: Steady.

LONDON METALS

London, Feb. 25.

Copper	£40 16 3
Lead	£15 8 9
Spelter	£14 15 0
Tins	£186 12 6

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Feb 25

March	£10-17-6

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, Feb 26

Groundnuts Feb.—			
Opening			
Highest			
Lowest			
Closing	29	2	0
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	29	14	0
Highest	30	3	6
Lowest	29	14	0
Closing	30	2	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	32	10	0
Highest	32	12	0
Lowest	32	8	6
Closing	32	10	0
Cottonseed May—			
Opening	19	1	0
Highest	19	2	3
Lowest	19	0	6
Closing	19	2	3

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Feb 25

March	90 3/4d.
May	89 7/8d.
July	88 5/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Feb 25

May	dol 0.94 1/8
July	dol 0.90
September	dol 0....90

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Feb 26

Ready Javas	Rs.	15	5 0
Shipment March		5	3 0
Shipment April June		5	7 0
Shipment July Sept		5	8 6
Kesar		11	15 0
Saraya		11	8 0
Java Spot	F		7.00

New York Sugar

New York, Feb 25

May	2.21
July	2.22
September	2.24
January	2.20

LONDON SUGAR

London, Feb. 25.

March	5s. 2 3/4d.

Resumption Of Forward Trading In Shares

The Board of Directors of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association have resolved that Forward Trading will be resumed from Thursday the 3rd March 1938. The market will work on that day between 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. and thereafter, as usual, from 12 noon to 2 p.m.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 26.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57	100/6
3 per cent 1951/54	102/8
3 per cent 1941	103
3 per cent U P Bonds	97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/4
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/8
4 per cent 1960/70	114
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/12
5 per cent 1939/44	104/6
5 per cent 1939/43	107/7
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	102/6
TAX FREES	
4 per cent 1953/83	113
5 per cent 1955	123/8
5 per cent 1945/55	119/2
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore	102/4

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper was steady to-day current settlement opened at Rs. 98/8/3 to close at Rs. 98/9 Budli difference was 0-2-3 against short sellers.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 26.

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32

Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32

Bank buying D D 1/6 3/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 264 3/4

Bank's buying T T 262 3/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,151

Bank's buying T T 1,171

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 79 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 92 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 5.02 1/4 25th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 26th instant.

Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 26th instant

Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 26th instant.

Java/London 8.94 3/4 26th instant.

London/Paris 153.84 25th instant.

London/Belgiur 29.56 25th instant.

London/Switzerland 21.59 1/4 25th instant.

London/Berlin 12.40 1/4 25th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.40 1/8 25th instant.

London/New York 5.01.97 25th instant

London/Amsterdam 8.96 3/4 25th instant.

London/Italy 95.37 25th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £6-19-9 1/2 24th instant.

Gold £6-19-9 1/2 25th instant.

Silver London Ready 20 1/8 24th instant.

Silver London Ready 20 3/16 25th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 7/8 24th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 15/16 25th instant.

Silver New York Ready 45 24th instant.

Silver New York Ready 45 25th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 24th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 25th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 24th instant

London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 25th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent

3 months 1 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Feb. 25.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	108 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	117
5 per cent 1942/47	112
3 per cent 1949/52	99
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	78
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	103 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	114 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy	40/7 1/2

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Feb 26

Wheat	3,374 cwts.
Linseed	10,338 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	153 cwts.
Gingellyseed	453 cwts.
Groundnuts	9,793 cwts.
Castorseed	1,326 cwts.
Rice	12,339 cwts.
Myrabollams	3,799 cwts.
Cottonseed	6,464 cwts.
Gram	657 cwts.
Joowar	315 cwts.
Barley	585 cwts.
Bajree	834 cwts.
Indian sugar	2,225 cwts.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 26.

T. T. London on:—

New York	5.02,17
Paris	153.65
Berlin	12.40-1/4
Madrid	78.00
Amsterdam	8.96.23/32
Brussels	29.56-1/4
Milan	95.40
Berne	21.59-1/4
Prague	142.81

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Feb. 26.

Linseed Lapista Hull C.I.F. ton. £12-11-3 Feb. sellers.

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton. £14-10-0 Feb. Nominal.

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton. £14-12-6 Feb. Nominal.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton. £12-15-0 Feb. sellers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton. £12-12-6 Feb/Mar. sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, Feb. 26.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 Quality Unchanged.

Weakness In Hydro-Electric Shares

Cotton Textiles Quiet

General Selling And Absence Of Support

FORWARD TRADING TO BEGIN NEXT THURSDAY

BOMBAY, February 26.

The Board of Directors have now finally decided to resume forward trading from next Thursday.

Yesterday Wall Street Market was fairly steady and both U.S. Steel and Anaconda Copper shares improved dol. 3/8.

Following the announcement by the Government of Bombay regarding Electric Companies and appointment of a Committee there had been general selling and both Tram and Hydro Electric Shares were depressed. Later on there was scattered support but the tone of the market was easy.

Cotton Mill shares were also quiet with scattered selling and with a marked absence of any important support prices declined few points.

Looking to the present tendency of the market it appears that there will be increased selling in the forward section when trading will be resumed next week. At the moment there is nothing in the situation to justify any constructive move and with improved European political situation we look for lower prices particularly in Steel Shares and believe that would be buyers will do well in waiting for lower levels. It is also feared that in the absence of sufficient demand to absorb present production of iron and steel, prices may be reduced further in due course.

Dividends of cotton mills despite flourishing state are found disappointing and although present prices are safe, there will be less inclination for bullish enthusiasm.

Local operators are awaiting the Central Budget which will be received here this evening at 5 p.m.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Feb. 26.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	370	0	
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25).	975	0	
100 CENTURY	248	12	
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	258	1	
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	193	12	
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	95	0	
250 David	78	0	
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	390	0	
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-6-9		
100 Finlay (Rs. 2)	137	8	
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	185	0	
1000 Hindustan (Rs 75)	1,720	0	
100 Indore	70	0	
100 Khatau (Rs 3)	126	0	
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	331	4	
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	638	12	
250 Madras United	35	0	
1000 Morarji (nil)	1,255	0	
250 Model	51	4	
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0	
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	268	8	
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	40	8	
100 Phoenix (nil)	252	8	
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	74	8	
1000 Sholapur (Rs 50)	1,950	0	
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	90	0	
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	243	12	
100 Swan	101	4	
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1265	0	
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	915	0	
BANKS.			
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8) XD	114	12	
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	32	4	
500 Imperial (Rs. 201) XD	1570	0	
125-500 1 Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	386	4	
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	146	0	
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	118	12	
5 Union (As. 4.)	5	11	
CEMENTS.			
100 ASSOCIATED	132	8	
INSURANCE.			
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	857	0	
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12) XD	13	13	
20 Mercantile	54	8	
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	40	4	
200 Oriental	4400	0	
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	8	
ELECTRIC.			
10 Ahm. Old XD	136	4	
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40)	1435	0	
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	12	14	
50 BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	119	1	
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs 6)	165	0	
10 Broach (As. 5)	14	0	
100 Karachi (4)	203	12	
100 Poona (4)	212	8	
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	168	12	
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	151	14	
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8)	1,323	0	
RAILWAYS.			
500 Ahmedabad Prantij XD	935	0	
100 C. Province	101	8	
100 Dn. Baramati	104	4	
100 Gujarat	98	8	
100 Mandra Bhon	102	0	
100 Pachora Jamner	94	12	
100 Sara Sirajgunj	102	0	
500 Tapti Valley	752	8	
MININGS.			
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11) XD	6	12	
2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-8)	2	6	
10 Indian Iron and Steel	27	0	
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	45	0	
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	1000	0	
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 14)	242	8	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
1000 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	310	0	
50 BELAPUR (Rs. 5)	160	0	
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 13-12)	245	0	
250 Bombay Steam (Rs. 13-12)	248	12	
125 B. BURMA (Rs 12)	611	14	
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 2)	217	6	
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-8-0		
50 TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	97	0	
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 2)	137	8	

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 25.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.—

	Dol.
Amr. Gas and Electric	27
Amr. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	54
Amr. Power an Light Pfd. 6 p.c.	25
Electric Power and Light	11
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	39
Electric Bond Common	8
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	50
Int. Tel. and Tel.	8
American Tel and Tel	139 1/2
Western Union Telg	27
New York Central Rly.	18 3/4
Westinghouse Air Brake	26
Bethlehem Steel / p.c. Pfd.	53
Int. Tel and Tel 4 1/2 p.c.	88
3 1/4 per cent Amr. Tel and Tel Deb. 1961	101
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 per cent 1961	92
Cons. Mining Smelting	62
6 per cent Japanese 1954	73
Bethelehem Steel	59
Crucible Steel	37
Ludlum Steel	19
National Steel	58
Republic Steel	18
United S. Steel	56
Amr. Rolling Mills	21
United S. Smelting	71
Anaconda Copper Mining	34 1/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	52 1/4
Chrysler Motors	56
General Motors	38 1/4
General Electric	41 1/4
Union Carbide	79
Consolidated Oil	9 3/4
Phillips Pet Oil	39
Socony Oil	15 1/2
Amr. Tob B.	67
Chase Bank	30 1/2
National City Bank	25 3/4
5 per cent Denmark 1942	105
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	96
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1943	52
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	61
Amr. Can	91

Market steady. Carloadings for the week down 175,000 units. Turnover 900,000 shares.

LINSEED OIL

London, Feb. 26.

Linseed Oil London per cwt naked. 27/7-1/2 March sellers.

Linseed Oil London per cwt naked. 27/7-1/2 May/Aug. sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 26.

Wheat Razario Santa Fe Parcels. 50/9 Feb/Mar. sellers.

Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels. 40/9 Feb/Mar. sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels. 36/6 March sellers.

50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	47	0	
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8	
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	440	0	
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	665	0	
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	75	0	
15 Scindia	20	12	
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	26	0	
PREFERENCE.			
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1500	0	
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	288	12	
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	75	0	
5 p. c. Central India (T.F.)	537	8	
6-1/4 p.c Prem. Const. 1st	108	0	
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	103	0	
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12	
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1560	0	
6 p. c. Tata Steel 1st	203	12	
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170	0	
7 p.c. Vishnu	703	12	
DEBENTURES			
3 3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	8	
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12	
4 p.c Bom Telephone	51	12	
7 p.c. Sholapur	81	0	
5 p.c. Tata Hydro	109	0	

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

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COFFEE
MILLS & ROASTERS
Electric, Power
Gas, Hand.
Large stock from Rs. 40 to 500.
20 years experience at disposal
DINSHAW & Co.,
105, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1938

"Muslims Forced To Accept Award"

Due To "Negative Attitude" And "Machinations"

SIR A. M. K. DEHLAVI'S HIT AT CONGRESS AND MAHASABHA AT LEAGUE CONFERENCE

In the course of his presidential speech delivered at the Bombay Provincial Muslim League Conference at Ahmedabad, Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi said:—

"I make bold to assert that India of to-day is but a modern edition of the India as the Muslims made above all, the Muslims gave it a form of Government which exists even to-day with but slight modifications to suit the exigencies consequent upon the efflux of time. The democratic idealism of Islam laid true and sure the foundations of the removal of the invidious distinctions of caste and colour and wiped them away so far as that considerable section of Indians that felt attracted towards the socialistic doctrines of Islam was concerned. The commingling of races under the aegis of the dynamic force of the new ideal created a common literature, a common art and a common civilization and gave a common language to the country. The newcomers came as conquerors but made the country their own. Its honour was theirs and so its glory. This mighty contribution of Islam and the Muslims to India, in every aspect of its national life, cannot be ignored or minimised.

There is one aspect of the Indian problem which has not received from our fellow-countrymen the attention it deserves. The Muslim, because he believes in a faith different from that evolved by Brahmanical Philosophy, is being called a foreigner and an alien. Those who call us these names forget that only an infinitesimal minority among the followers of the Prophet Muhammad of blessed memory can claim non-Indian ancestry. I shall, perhaps, not be wrong when I say that a very large percentage of Muslims in India, racially and ethnologically, are as much the sons of Hindustan and the children of Bharat Mata as any Dravidian, Aryan or Sythian. The remaining percentage too has become unrecognizably Indian through marriage and the geographical association of centuries. If an alien is one who enters a county from outside and still returns his cultural characteristics and ideals despite his residence for generations and centuries, then, except for the Bhils and Gonds and other aboriginal inhabitants living in Jungles and mountain fastnesses, every inhabitant of this land of ours is a foreigner and an alien.

A MINORITIES' PROBLEM

The problem of India is a problem of the adjustment of minorities. And here a preliminary remark of fundamental importance is essential. I assert with a full realization of my responsibility that it is incorrect to account the Muslims as a minority, not only because a vast homogeneous unit with common ties of culture and distinct social and political characteristics consisting of ninety million people cannot be labelled and disposed of as a minority but also because the principle, whereby the non-descript conglomeration of people, who cannot be defined as falling under one definite class or the other, are, by being classified as one ethnical or religious unit, declared to be a majority is wholly wrong and misleading. I have no hesitation in affirming that if the census of this country was taken on proper lines, the Muslims would be found to be as numerous as any largest single group in the country.

"WIN THE CONFIDENCE OF MINORITIES.

The census tabulation, if made as it should be, is bound to result in an equilibrium more related to actual facts and may be expected to lead to a better and friendlier understanding amongst the various component units of the people of India. For one thing it would rectify the self-complacency with which, on the assumption of their so-called majority, our fellow-countrymen have, in the name of democracy and the rule of majority, established their monopoly in the administration of our national affairs and are doing gross injustice to the rights and interests of minorities. It is easy and self-gratifying to decry the just and legitimate demands of the people of this country, who are being ignored and suppressed, as sectarian and communal. The danger of communalism does not, under a democracy, come from a minority so much as from the majority which is likely to misinterpret its own sectarian and selfish wishes as the will of the majority of nation. This is what is happening to-day in the seven Provinces that are in the iron grip of the majority. That is the danger to be met. The maligned minority have, in the provinces where they are in control of the administration, set an example in their treatment of minorities which the Congress majorities would do well to emulate even at this late hour; for, thereby alone can our national problem be solved and the path made clear for our country to march forward towards its goal of national independence. Any other path would lead to national disaster and the responsibility for such a disaster shall not be that of the Muslims. The problem is urgent and, with what is happening around us in the world to-day, calls for immediate solution. That solution shall not be reached through subterfuges of subtle political theories or cunning constitutional devices. It calls for a friendly spirit, a wide vision and an honest heart, not mischievous mass contact and self-opinionated political "Leaders" who represent themselves and seem to be lacking in the will to achieve unity and peace. My sincere advice to them is, "win the confidence of minorities," without which our present troubles can only continue, and become more accentuated to the incalculable injury of our common national interest.

Is it not a wonder that no one from amongst the leaders of the majority community has as yet told us how he proposes to solve this problem of all problems? So far as the Muslims are concerned, their conscience is clear. They have no mental reservations on the subject. At conference after conference which gathered together to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity over a period of almost twenty years, it was sometimes Bengal, sometimes the Sikhs and generally the Mahasabha stalwarts in the Congress camp, masquerading as nationalist leaders, who wrecked without compunction the chances of a settlement.

COMMUNAL AWARD

In London, on the occasion of the Second Round Table Conference, His Highness the Aga Khan and Mahatma Gandhi had reached an understanding when sinister influence, emanating from Bengal and Sikh Punjab, torpedoed the arrangement and Gandhiji was forced to hand over the case to the late Ramsay MacDonald, who gave us the Communal Award. No Muslim in India is happy over it, and yet the negative attitude of the premier political organization of the country, due no doubt to the secret machinations of the Mahasabha to rob the Muslims of what little they had obtained under it, left them no other choice but to support it for the time being and to continue their efforts to have it substituted by a better and fairer agreement arrived at mutually in a spirit of accommodation. This we are doing and I assure you that so long as our demands are just and reasonable we would prevail upon our compatriots to come to reason and to an amicable settlement of an enduring character.

I realise that I have been placing before you the common-

(Continued on page 9, column 1.)

President Subhas Chandra Bose (garlanded) visited the National Gramophone Records Co., at Wadala on Friday morning.

Boycott Foreign Cloth

Merchants' Contribution To India's Struggle For Freedom

SUBHAS BOSE'S PLEA FOR PAYING LIVING WAGE TO EMPLOYEES

The long and narrow "gullis" and the overhanging balconies of the Mulji Jetha Market, were crowded to suffocation on Saturday evening, when the Bombay Country Fancy and Grey Piece-Goods Merchants' Association presented an address to Shriyut Subhas Chandra Bose.

Subhas Babu who came to the meeting, accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and the Hon. Mr. Sambamurti, called upon the merchants to carry on a boycott of foreign clothes and to be prepared to make great sacrifices in furtherance of our struggle for Freedom.

Mr. Gordhandas Morarji, in welcoming the Congress President, referred to the changed situation, following the formation of the Congress Cabinets in the seven Provinces, and said that the efforts of the Congress ministry, in ameliorating the condition of the people, would be made easier with the help of the mercantile community, provided that the hen that laid the golden egg was not killed with the burden of over-taxation.

FORGET DIFFERENCES

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that the Congress was making use of the limited powers at its disposal in the interest of every class of people. He averred that, so long as Indians were not free they should forget all differences between one class and another.

Proceeding, Sardar Patel said that, so long as the poor workers and the peasants were discontented, there would be no peace in the land and, without peace, trade could not flourish. He appealed to the merchants to pay minimum living wages to their employees.

MARKET'S GREAT PART

Subhas Babu, in the course of a short speech, said that their struggle was non-violent in character. One of the chief instruments of their struggle was the boycott of foreign cloths and the adoption of Swadeshi in its stead. He referred to the great part played by the Market in the boycott of foreign cloth during the days of the Civil Disobedience and the great effect it had on the British.

Continuing Mr. Subhas said that the establishment of Congress Ministries in the seven provinces, was the measure of success they had achieved in their struggle. They had covered a certain way, but still there was a long way ahead. That fight would not stop till Complete Freedom was won. He appealed to the merchants to help in the struggle by enforcing the boycott of foreign cloth.

WHAT JUSTICE DEMANDS

He also referred to a rumour that he had heard, that the employees of the market were ill-paid. If that were true, he appealed to the owners to set things right and give them better wages. After all, they were fighting for Political Freedom, so that they could establish Justice, and Justice demanded that every worker should get enough to live upon.

(Continued from column 7.)

manhood had suffered a terrible loss. Srimathi Kamala Nehru was no more but her spirit lived, her ideals and her dreams sustained. They were her heirs, in continuing her work for the freedom of the country.

Sjt. Subhas concluded, "Let us resolve to enshrine the spirit of service which was her ideal, in the form of a hospital in her memory. The Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital."

A box collection was also made on the occasion.

Symbol Of Indian Nationalism

Congress President Unfurls Tricolour At Chowpatty

"SACRIFICE ALL TO UPHOLD HONOUR OF FLAG"

"WE MUST BE PREPARED TO UPHOLD THE HONOUR AND PRESTIGE OF OUR NATIONAL FLAG, WITH THE SAME SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE AS WE HAVE SHOWN IN UPHOLDING INDIA'S SELF-RESPECT THROUGH OUR NATIONAL MOVEMENT," declared Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President, Indian National Congress, unfurling the tricolour flag, at the monthly flag-hoisting function, held on Sunday morning at the foot of the statue of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, at Chowpatty.

Ten thousand men, women and children participated in the function for which elaborate and very good arrangements were made by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Unfurling the flag amidst a blare of trumpets, Subhas Babu felt glad to be able to participate in the flag-hoisting function, which, thanks to the patriotic spirit of millions of Indians, had become a regular feature of Indian national life. It would be all for the good that this practice of performing the flag-hoisting regularly should be well-established in every part of the country.

SYMBOL OF NATIONALISM

They all knew that the National Flag was the symbol of India's aspirations. It symbolised Indian nationalism. They also knew that in every country, the National Flag of that country was upheld by its people with all the strength at their command. Just as people had sacrificed their lives and all for the sake of freedom and liberty, so also people sacrificed everything to uphold the prestige and the honour of their National Flag. The same should be true in India. If they thought they should do everything for their country and for the national cause, they should also realise that the National Flag which was the outward symbol of their nationalism, should be flown aloft and should be upheld with the same reverence and if need be with equal sacrifice. The Flag provided the outward expression to the inner urge of nationalism and patriotism, and once they realised this, they would be prepared to offer the greatest sacrifice if only to uphold the honour of the Flag. He hoped that the National Flag would rouse in their hearts, the noble emotions of patriotism no matter what the sacrifice demanded.

RALLY UNDER TRICOLOUR

He expressed his fervent hope that the whole of India would unite under this national banner and march towards the goal of Swaraj. (Applause).

Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, officiating in the place of the President Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai expressed thanks to the Congress President, for having associated himself with this function. He hoped that the message of the Congress President would be heard by the people of India in every nook and corner and they would fulfil the hopes and justify the confidence of the Congress President, in responding without faltering when the call came.

Wreaths of flowers placed on the statue of Lokmanya Tilak and then the Congress President was garlanded by Sjt. Nagindas T. Master on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and by Mrs. Perin Captain on behalf of the Girgaum District Congress Committee. The function was held under the joint auspices of the B. P. C. C. and the G. D. C. C.

Bose Takes Salute Of National Guards

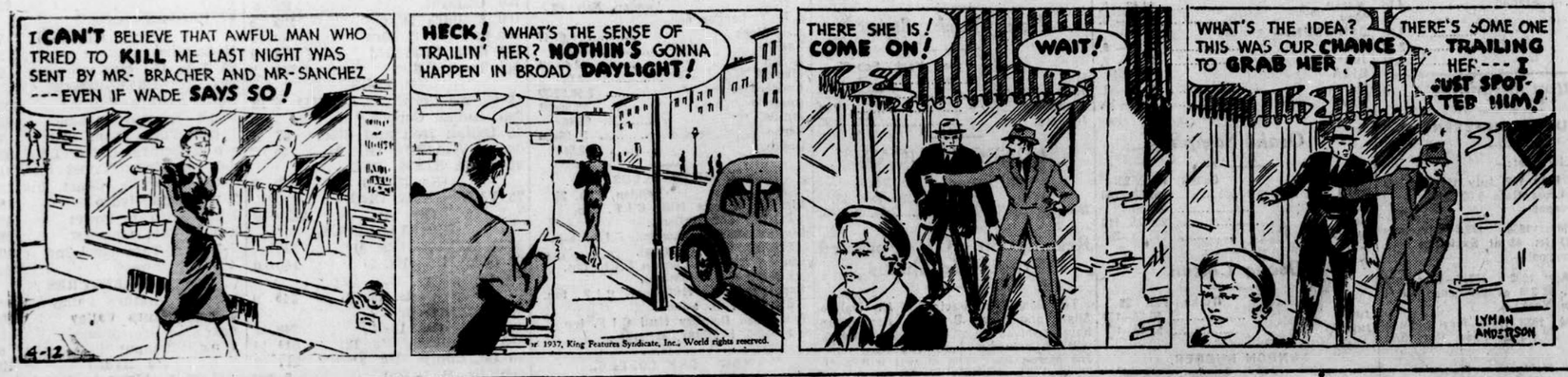
Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, the G. O. C. of the Calcutta Congress and now the Rashtrapati took the salute of the Bombay National Guards who marched past him in fours, at the Gowalia Tank Maidan on Sunday morning.

At the outset the distinguished visitor was received by the G. O. C. of the guards Mr. K. N. Gaitonde. The officers of the various corps, were then introduced to Subhas Babu as he went along the lines inspecting the guards who were arrayed in double file. After the march past, Subhas Babu in his address to the volunteers, congratulated the organisers of the guards for making a beginning though unofficially. There was a need to extend their organisation by forming various branches in the city. The need for such an organisation was supreme. There was a greater need to be disciplined and organised, qualities which were so far generally neglected in the country. Mr. Dharamdas Bharabhayya, President of the organisation then thanked the distinguished visitor.

With cheers to Subhas the rally terminated.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE INVESTORS*


I CAN'T BELIEVE THAT AWFUL MAN WHO TRIED TO KILL ME LAST NIGHT WAS SENT BY MR- BRACHER AND MR-SANCHEZ ---EVEN IF WADE SAYS SO!
HECK! WHAT'S THE SENSE OF TRAILIN' HER? NOTHIN'S GONNA HAPPEN IN BROAD DAYLIGHT!
THERE SHE IS! COME ON!
WAIT!
WHAT'S THE IDEA? THIS WAS OUR CHANCE TO GRAB HER!
THERE'S SOME ONE TRAILING HER--- I JUST SPOTTED HIM!
LYMAN ANDERSON
4-12
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KAMALA NEHRU'S LEGACY TO NATION

Subhas Bose Pays Tribute At Charity Show In Aid Of Hospital Fund

At a benefit picture show arranged for the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital Fund, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose paid a glowing tribute to the departed soul whose spirit of service was being sought to be memorialized then.

Sjt. Bose said it was a great privilege that they had extended an invitation to him on the occasion.

He had come into close contact with late Kamala Nehru in Europe, towards the close of her life. She was not merely a daughter-in-law of late Motilal Nehru, not merely a worthy consort of Sjt. Jawaharlal. He realised that she was a unique personality. In her death, India and particularly Indian Wo-

(Continued in Col. 5)

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GAMDEE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.